THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 69. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Escape of Colonel Yerger.

The Caldwell Extradition Case.

Death from Hydrophobia.

"Count" Von Below Again.

More Navy Yard Discharges.

"Bears" and "Short" Sales.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

COLONEL YERGER.

Particulars of his Strange Escape from Jail in Mississippi.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, March 15, says:—The public was somewhat surprised at an early hour on Sunday morning last, by the announcement that E. M. Yerger had escaped from jail, and various and contradictory were the conjectures and rumors that prevailed during the day concerning the event.

When the prisoner was placed in the custody of the Sheriff, he was confined as other prisoners; but the rules of the jail were greatly relaxed in his favor on the pledge of his counsel that he would not attempt to escape, or avail himself of any opportunity of doing so. After the proceedings of Saturday, and the threat of the prisoner to escape, the Sheriff was notified by his counsel that they would no longer be responsible for his remaining in confinement. Acting upon this notice, Sheriff Lake and his deputy visited the jail about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, with a view to securely locking up the prisoner. They found him insensible from drink, or feignedly so, and could not remove him to a cell without lifting him bodily. They concluded that he would be harmless until morning, and so left him.

In our opinion Mr. Lake did precisely what any other sheriff would have done with any other prisoner alike charged before the law, when importuned by respectable and responsible counsel, and when like pledges for good faith on the part of the prisoner were made him. He was, nevertheless, legally responsible for the safe-keeping of the prisoner; but certainly there appears no ground for criminal connivance on the part of the Sheriff as has been uncharitably, and, we believe, unjustly insinuated against him. The prisoner left the jail about 5 o'clock A. M., having evidently scaled the high plank fence by the aid of a barrel, box, and bucket placed against it. The fence is about twenty feet high. It seems that he had prevailed upon the jailer to go to the market-house near by to procure him a cup of coffee, and during his absence made his escape. He proceeded up President street to the residence of Mrs. Buck, which he entered, visiting several rooms and inquiring for a friend. He continued up that street, and when just north of the Penitentiary wall met a gentleman on horseback.

This proved to be Mr. Wilson, now occupying the residence of Mrs. Clark. He was on his way to market. He spoke to Yerger, asked him how he was getting along, etc., supposing that he had been admitted to bail, and was taking a morning walk. He asked Mr. Wilson to dismount, to which the latter objected, remarking that sickness in his family required him to hasten back from market. Yerger then ordered him to dismount, and getting on the horse rode off with all possible speed.

As soon as the Sheriff was informed of his flight, couriers were despatched in all directions, and armed guards were employed during the day in searching private residences, under the belief that he was yet within the city limits. A liberal reward will doubtless be offered for his apprehension, and no effort will be spared to obtain it.

Mr. Yerger certainly could not have been advised by any of his friends to take a step so exceedingly foolish. All the probabilities were that in a few weeks he would be admitted to bail until such time as the crime of which he stands charged could be fairly and dispassionately considered by a jury of his countrymen. He now occupies the undignified and unenviable attitude of a fugitive from justice, with the chances of arrest and reincarceration greatly against him.

THE NAVY YARDS.

More Discharges in the Washington Yard—Good for the Officers, but Bad for the Men.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—On Saturday, twenty-five men, known as yard laborers, in the department of the Civil Engineer of the Navy Yard, were suspended from employment, in consequence of the want of money to run the entire force now employed in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Efforts will be made at the Navy Department today, by the executive officer of the yard. Captain T. H. Patterson, now in charge of said bureau, to have the funds on hand by other bureaus transferred to Yards and Docks Bureau, in order that the work may be continued. Of the twenty-five men discharged, several who had never served in the army or navy were placed there by order of the Secretary of the Navy. At this time there is but one department in which there is a sufficiency of work—the ordnance—where about 280 men are employed. There is considerable comment about the yard and among those recently discharged, in relation to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors being removed and those who have never done service in defense of the Government being retained. It is stated that in the place of a discharged workman, who served throughout the whole war, recently a man was appointed who served three years (according to his own admission) in the Rebel army. This yard is probably the best officered yard in the country, at least numerically, there being thirty officers, while the number of men employed is less than 700. The number of officers during the war, when frequently the rolls called for 1800 men, never exceeded the number at present attached to the yard.

"COUNT" VON BELOW.

A Swindling Nobleman in a New Jersey Court.

Yesterday forenoon the Court of Special Quarter Sessions at Elizabeth, N. J., was filled by a large audience, who were anxious to catch a glimpse of "Count" Otto Von Below, whose trial was expected to take place, and who has been charged with swindling so many of the residents of Westfield. The "Count," in the latter part of February, was arrested on the complaint of his brother-in-law, Charles Conkey, who charged that he was swindled out of $2000, and his mother, Mrs. Conkey, out of $3500. Yesterday morning, on the name of the prisoner being called, his counsel, Colonel J. A. Fay, answered, and, on his behalf, plead not guilty to the original charge, and to two additional charges made by Charles Marsh and William Burhans. Charles Marsh was swindled, as charged, to the extent of $1800, and William Burhans of $2800, both of which sums had been intrusted to the prisoner to use as "margin" for speculation on their behalf. On the plea of not guilty being recorded counsel moved for an adjournment of the case until next Monday, and no opposition to the motion being made by the prosecuting officer Judge Green fixed that day for the trial of the three counts.

The prisoner is confined in the County Jail at Elizabeth; he appears to be in high spirits, and expresses a confident hope that the result of the trial will be favorable. His wife strongly opposes any publicity being given to the affair, and is trying to prevail upon her mother and brother to withdraw the charges.

MR. STEWART'S HEMPSTEAD ESTATE.

The Dry Goods Prince Will Not Buy the Long Island Railroad.

The report in the Long Island papers that A. T. Stewart is negotiating for the purchase of the Long Island Railroad has no foundation. Late last fall Mr. Stewart solicited a price at which the interest of Oliver Charlick could be purchased, and a sum was named by the latter gentleman which was promptly accepted by Mr. Stewart.

On the morrow Mr. Charlick added to the previously named sum $100,000, and Mr. Stewart refused to further negotiate for the road or any interest in it, and remarked lately if one-half million is deducted from the price he will still refuse to negotiate further. Lately the President of the road has made offers which have not been considered.

The reports intimating that Mr. Stewart's road has been located through Jamaica are also erroneous. A number of routes have been surveyed, two through Jamaica, two through Flushing, and others by yet different routes. As yet nothing is known as to what route will be located by Mr. Stewart. He has contracted with lumber dealers at Roslyn for 300,000 spruce pickets for fencing on the plains at $11 per M. It is reported that he contemplates erecting a hotel on the plains at a cost of $250,000.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Shocking Case on Long Island—Terrible Suffering and Death by Suffocation.

On Wednesday of last week, a citizen of Queens, Long Island, named Henry Klean, was attacked by a ferocious dog and badly bitten. The attack of the brute was observed by Messrs. Rowland and Gillen, who drove the dog away, and carried Klean to the Post Office, where his wounds were dressed. He was afterwards removed to his home, where he finally recovered so as to be able to resume his everyday duties. On Thursday last his conduct excited suspicion; he complained of feeling dizzy, which was attended by nausea and vomiting. He entered the lager beer saloon of Mr. Schmidt, and asked for a glass of lager, which when offered he refused to accept, and left the house. Under the horse shed he observed a pail of water, which he frantically seized and dashed to the ground. He then started on a run for his residence. He dashed open the door in a paroxysm of terror, yelling with delirium and pain, frothing from the mouth, and bleeding from the nose. He continued unrelieved in his sufferings for about an hour, and as he seemed to grow worse, it was found necessary to cause his death by smothering him between feather beds.

GENERALITIES.

Panic in a Church at Albany.

While the customary Lenten services were being held in St. John's Catholic Church, at Dallius and South Ferry streets, about 8 o'clock on Friday evening, a cry of "Fire!" was raised in consequence of the drapery about the statue of the Virgin having accidentally caught fire. The church was filld with men, women, and children at the time, and a scene of great excitement ensued. The entire audience became panic-stricken, as it were, on seeing the flames, and a great rush was made for the doors. Those around the altar made strenuous efforts to extinguish the burning drapery, and finally succeeded in doing so before any material damage resulted. Rev. Father Bayard, while endeavoring to subdue the flames, was severely burned in consequence of his vestments taking fire. This added to the excitement among the audience, and several of those in the gallery, finding the passage-way blocked up with the throng, leaped from the gallery to the floor beneath. During the excitement, which lasted some fifteen minutes, several persons were trampled upon by the crowd in their anxiety to reach the street, and were seriously injured. Among these was a little girl named Keogan, who sustained a fractured leg. Under the circumstances it is very fortunate that no lives were lost.

A Desperate "Bear."

The stock firm of Evans, Wharton & Co., New York, have been the victims of fraud of a novel kind. On Saturday they received an order, purporting to come from Dr. Shelton, to sell four thousand shares of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern stock. The order was given by an operator in stocks who is tolerably well known on the street and who claimed to be a partner of Dr. Shelton in this operation. The stock was sold at the market price, 85⅝@85¾. Yesterday, upon inquiry, it appears that Dr. Shelton knew nothing of the order, and never had any dealings with the person who gave it. Messrs. Evans, Wharton & Co. bought the stock back, and have lost by the fraud about $2500, which they are abundantly able to lose. It is understood that they will take such steps as the law affords to bring the perpetrator of the fraud to justice.

Lockjaw—Fatal Result of an Accident.

A few weeks ago a youngster named John Greengrove, a resident of Harrison township, N. J., while practising gymnastic exercises in Lagowatz's trunk factory, in Newark, over a large revolving shaft, was caught by a pin and whirled around with frightful velocity, so that his garments were torn to shreds, his leg broken and his body otherwise seriously bruised. He was removed to his home in Harrison. Within a few days since lockjaw set in, and finally resulted in the death of the poor fellow. He was just turned seventeen.

Extradition of Caldwell, of New York.

District Attorney Pierrepont received yesterday, from a responsible correspondent in Canada, a telegram announcing that the court had ordered R. B. Caldwell, who is charged with being one of Blatchford's accomplices in the drawback frauds, to be delivered up to the United States authorities. Judge Pierrepont, however, has received this news so often that he does not put any faith in it; nor does he expect that Caldwell will be actually extradited, "so long as he has a dollar left for Canadian lawyers to fleece him out of."

Railway Conductor Instantly Killed.

Conductor Ostrander, on the Erie Railway, a much-respected man, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon. He was sitting on a toolbox, behind a switch-house, from which he sprang in front of an approaching train, which the switch-house had hidden from his sight. Death was instantaneous, his body being dreadfully mangled. He leaves a wife and two children boarding in Jersey City.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that several cases of native champagne, sent some weeks since by a wine merchant in that city to Chicago, were returned, with the statement that the condition of the wine would injure its sale. One of the bottles was examined, and a number of crystals were found resting in the wine. These were analyzed and discovered to be argols, or crystals of tartar, the effect of the extreme cold upon the champagne. Several bottles were then placed in a high temperature, some 160 degrees, until this frozen tartar was dissolved through the heat. The wine was again tested after it had cooled and found to be excellent, the freezing and heating process it had passed through having the same effect as age, and giving a young wine the flavor of a veteran champagne.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Disaster at Minersville, Pa.

Explosion and loss of Life.

The Line and Staff Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Terrible Boiler Explosion at Minersville.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MINERSVILLE, Pa., March 22.—A terrible explosion occurred last night at the colliery of W. G. Audenried, not far from this place, in Schuylkill county, Mine Hill region. The large boiler attached to the mine blew up, killing several and badly wounding a number of others. The engine-house was blown to atoms. Up to this time the names of the killed and wounded have not been learned. The cause of the explosion is also unknown. Further particulars are expected soon.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—The following bills were considered:—

House bill compelling the removal of the sidewalk markets was opposed by Messrs. Linderman and Nagle, and favored by Messrs. Henszey, Brooke, and Connell. Passed to a third reading and laid over.

Messrs. Connell, Watt, and Henszey voted in favor of the bill and Mr. Nagle against it.

House bill authorizing the people of Philadelphia to vote in October to fix the site of public buildings was postponed for the present by a *viva voce* vote, on motion of Mr. Nagle.

House bill preventing the erection of any public buildings on Independence Square was opposed by Mr. Nagle, who said that the State had no jurisdiction over the ground, but that the same had been sold to the city for $70,000, in 1816. It had even authorized a commission to cut the square into lots, or run streets through it.

Mr. Henszey said that the commission referred to had never acted, and that the city merely held the ground in trust, subject to an express stipulation in the act of 1816 that no public buildings should ever be erected thereon. Councils in 1851 had passed an ordinance dedicating the square to the erection of a monument to the heroes of 1776. This ordinance had been ratified by act of Assembly, and the spot had been accepted by the convention of delegates from the thirteen States for the monumental purpose.

Mr. Nagle cited the act of 1847 to show that a court-house had been erected by authority of the Legislature upon the square, thereby implying the abrogation of the original contract. The new buildings to be constructed would not affect Independence Hall in any way.

Mr. Lowry urged that the square be kept sacred for the whole people.

The bill was finally postponed for the present, on motion of Mr. Connell.

House.

The following bills were objected to and postponed for one week:—

House bill authorizing retail dealers in refined petroleum to purchase the same by the barrel was objected to by Mr. Davis.

Joint resolution remitting certain penalties imposed upon the city of Philadelphia for delay in payment of taxes due the State was objected to by Mr. Brown.

Senate bill requiring persons who practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery in Philadelphia to be licensed. Objected to by Mr. Elliott.

House supplement to the act incorporating the Brownsburg Delaware Bridge Company was objected to by Mr. McKinstry.

House bill allowing members of Councils also to hold offices under the State Government was objected to by Mr. Dailey.

The Border Raid bill, which appropriates the entire revenue now received by the Commonwealth from the counties of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton, Perry, and York to the payment of the claims for border damages, amounting to over two million dollars, was objected to by Mr. Reinoehl.

House bill, making it unlawful after January 1, 1871, to erect any new steam boiler within two hundred feet of any public school building, was objected to by Mr. Elliott.

House bill requiring engineers of steam boilers to undergo an examination, and to be licensed, was opposed by Messrs. Davis and Miller and favored by Mr. Adaire, and defeated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Line and Staff.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The House to-day received from Secretary Robeson copies of telegrams, letters, etc., of Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, United States Navy, in relation to the questioned letter of Admiral Farragut on file in the Navy Department, which favors the staff. It seems that the Secretary of the Navy addressed a communication to Admiral Farragut, asking if the letter and signature were genuine. The Admiral replied that he did not remember ever having written such a letter; but it is understood that subsequently he has reconsidered his decision, and now thinks he did. It also appears that Paymaster Looker had considerable to do with the Admiral signing such a letter, and pronounces it genuine.

Accident to a Steam-Tug.

The tug accompanying the United States ironclad Terror from Boston having broke down, they were compelled to put in at New York. The Port Admiral's flag-ship Frolic will therefore convey the Terror to Hampton Roads, leaving New York on Wednesday.

Justices Strong and Bradley.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Associate Justice Strong has been assigned to the Third Judicial District, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Associate Justice Bradley will be assigned to the Fifth district, comprising the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. It has been for some time past attached to the Sixth, to which latter Judge Swayne has recently been reassigned.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 22—11 A. M.—Consols for money 93; for account 93¼. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90½; 1865s, old, 89½; 1867s, 89¼; 10-40s, 86¼. Erie Railway, 21½; Illinois Central, 115½; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—11 A. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay from the 1st to the 19th, 52,000 bales. Sugar afloat quiet and steady. Turpentine dull. Cotton opened quiet; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Railway Tolls.

BOSTON, March 22.—Among the business before the House is a resolution directing railroad commissioners to prepare some plan regulating the rates of fare and freight on railroads, and to compel them to carry on the express business. Also, a bill to provide for Street Commissioners of Boston; and another to enable Boston to have one or two more public parks by the appointment of a mixed State and city commission for that purpose.

In the Senate a bill was reported to unite the cities of Boston and Charlestown, subject to confirmation by a vote of the two cities.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Hamlin, to incorporate the American Union Academy of Science and Arts.

By Mr. Wilson, in behalf of inventors.

By Mr. Cragin, for the relief of certain naval officers.

By Mr. Drake, to extend the provisions of laws in relation to the selection of swamp lands in the State of Missouri.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with an amendment, a bill for the civilization of the Indians, and to prepare them for the rights of citizenship. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Rice introduced a joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported Mr. Sumner's bill to strengthen the legal resources of the banks, and to provide for resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1871, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The report of the committee was concurred in.

Mr. Buckingham called up the bill appropriating $5000 to Mrs. Fanny Kelly for valuable services in 1864 in giving information of the evil designs of hostile Indians while held in captivity by them. Passed.

House.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of the report made on last Thursday from the Committee on Mining adversely to the bill introduced by Mr. Fitch, explanatory of the act of July 25, 1866, relating to the Sutro tunnel. The bill proposed that the third section of the act in question shall not be so construed as to impose an obligation on any person, company, or corporation owning claims or mines on the Comestock lode to contribute or pay to owners of the Sutro tunnel any charges except as per agreement made or to be made, nor relieve the owners of the tunnel from the performance of any of the conditions in such agreements, or from any of the consequences legally attaching to a failure to perform such conditions.

The minority report made by Mr. Sargent explains that the third section of the act of 1866 is properly susceptible of a construction different from that intended by its author, or by Congress, and compels mining companies to pay a royalty of $2 per ton to Sutro, even without his constructing or beginning to construct the tunnel within the time specified.

Mr. Fitch addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Farnsworth asked him whether any court had ever given such a construction to the third section of the act of 1866?

Mr. Fitch replied in the negative, but said that the act itself required the same conditions to be inserted in the patents for those mineral lands to be issued from the Patent Office. It has been since demonstrated, however, that the lode did not increase in value as it descended, and that even if the turnout were constructed it would be of no practical advantage. The mining companies felt there was no equity, no justice, and no decency in the demand of Mr. Sutro, who had last October, three years after the time specified, feigned to make a beginning of the work, and had spent $5000 of somebody's money in digging a hole, though not at the point agreed upon. He characterized Sutro's demand on the mining companies as being, under the circumstances, monstrous and iniquitous.

He wanted to know why these companies should be compelled to pay millions of dollars to a plausible and pertinacious adventurer on account of his scientific attainments as a Congressional manipulator. When fraud crept into acts of Congress he was an audacious man who claimed a vested right in the fruits of his deceit and robbery, and who demanded that Congress should not repeal a law obtained by fraud.

Mr. Voorhees asked Mr. Fitch whether the facts were not about these:—That the miners on the Comstock lode made a contract with Sutro by which he was to commence a tunnel by the 1st of August, 1867, and that without their knowledge he obtained a law of Congress which extended indefinitely the time for commencing and completing the work, and which imposed on them the necessity of taking their grants from the Government of these mining lands subject to a royalty of $2 on every ton of ore, running indefinitely to the future.

Mr. Fitch replied that these were the facts.

Mr. Van Trump inquired whether the question was not one of damages to be decided by the courts.

Mr. Voorhees replied that it was a question for Congress, whose duty it was to repeal the law which abrogated contracts between those miners and Sutro.

Mr. Beck inquired whether the miners could not take title to their claims without being subject to that royalty.

Mr. Voorhees replied that they could not.

Mr. Beck further inquired whether these miners had acquired title to their lands before the act was passed.

Mr. Voorhees—Undoubtedly they did.

Mr. Dickey asked what rights those miners had. Were they not squatters?

Mr. Sargent replied that they had the same rights which settlers had under the homestead laws.

Mr. Ferriss, chairman of the Committee on Mining, and who had made the adverse report on the bill, expressed his surprise at the perversion of facts set forth by the gentleman from Nevada, and said that, up to the passage of the Sutro tunnel act, there was no law on the statute book which gave a right to a single foot of mining lands, except under Mexican titles in California. All the title that miners had was a mere license or privilege granted by the Government.

The morning hour expired while Mr. Ferriss was speaking, and the matter went over till the next morning hour.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* publishes an address, five columns in length, lately made by Mr. John T. Smith before the Wisconsin State Historical Society, on Rev. Eleazer Williams. He gives his testimony as to the personal appearance and character of the man, and concludes that he was the crown prince of modern impostors, whose own dupes finally voted him a bore, and abandoned him to obscurity and want.

—Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, thus describes Colonel Yerger in his proclamation offering a reward of $1000 for his recapture:—"The above-named Edward M. Yerger is about six feet high, weighs about 175 pounds, is muscular in appearance, but not stoutly built; is of a handsome person; has dark-brown curly hair, nearly black; moustache and goatee slightly grey, but colored black; has grey eyes; is vehement and somewhat impressive in conversation; excessively vain; indulges freely in profanity, and is about forty-three years of age."

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Proceedings of Parliament.

The Steamer Samaria

Death of Bishop Thompson.

Sale of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Great Fire in New York.

FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Samaria.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 23.—The passengers of the steamship Samaria, which arrived at Queenstown at 9 o'clock on Monday night, complain of the captain of a certain Guion steamer, which they suppose to have been the Manhattan. It seems a Guion steamer passed within a short distance of the Samaria several days ago, and though her signals of distress were flying, the Guion captain refused to aid the disabled steamer, and utterly ignored her signals.

House of Lords.

LONDON, March 22.—The proceedings in the House of Lords last evening were unimportant. An adjournment was had after a very short session.

House of Commons.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, replied to a question relative to delays in the telegraphic service. He explained that the delays were now chiefly confined to Ireland. The telegraphic tolls were cheap, and consequently the wires were crowded. This was especially true in the north of Ireland.

In the southern counties the lines had been cut maliciously. The submarine cable connecting Wexford with Haverford, West Wales, had also been cut ten miles away from the Irish coast. Under such circumstances delays were inevitable, but he hoped soon to be able to announce that delays occur only in exceptional cases.

Right Hon. William Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, in reply to a question, explained that the knighthood offered to Galt recently was totally unconnected with the question of Canadian independence.

Mr. Gladstone in reply to a question, said he hoped to get a meeting of the Committee on the Irish Land Bill on Tuesday, in order that the question might be disposed of in time to receive the budget before Easter.

The Consul Fund bill then came up, was debated briefly, and passed.

The discussion on the Land bill was then resumed.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 22—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93¼. American securities steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90½; 1865s, old, 89½; 1867s, 89½; 10-40s, 86¼. Erie Railroad, 21½; Illinois Central, 115½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

FRANKFORT, March 22.—U. S. Five-twenties open flat at 95¼.

PARIS, March 22.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 74f.

HAVRE, March 22.—Cotton opened quiet for both; afloat, 133f.

ANTWERP, March 22.—Petroleum opened heavy.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Rev. Edward Thomson, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 22.—The Rev. Edward Thomson, D. D., one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died here this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, of typhoid pneumonia. He preached at the West Virginia Conference, held in Charleston, Kanawha county, last week, and was *en route* to Jersey City to officiate in the conference to be held there this week, when overtaken by the sickness which terminated in his death.

Sketch of Bishop Thomson.

The Rev. Edward Thomson was born at Portsea, England, in the year 1810, but came to the United States when only nine years of age. He first turned his attention to the study of medicine, attending courses of lectures in this city and in Cincinnati successively, and engaging in the practice of this profession in the year 1829. But he soon abandoned medicine for the calling of the ministry, and in 1833 was received into the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being stationed successively at Norwalk, Sandusky, Cincinnati, and Wooster, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan. Dr. Thomson's fine culture soon diverted him from the ordinary labors of the pulpit, and in 1838 he was chosen President of the Norwalk Seminary, an institution under the care and control of the Methodist Church, retaining this post for five years, at the close of which time he was elected Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Michigan, which was just getting under way at that time. A few years afterwards he was appointed editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, an able monthly published by the Methodist Church in Cincinnati, retaining this position until his election to the Presidency of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in that State. He filled this post when, at the General Conference of 1860, he was elected to the editorship of the *Christian Advocate*, the official organ of the Church, published at New York. Under Dr. Thomson's management, the reputation and influence of this journal were fully maintained. In May, 1864, at the General Conference held at the Union M. E. Church in this city, he was elected and ordained a bishop, thus attaining, at the age of fifty, the most honorable and responsible position in the gift of the Church. In his capacity as a Bishop, Dr. Thomson presided over the deliberations of the Philadelphia Conference in this city in March of last year, and having just completed his labors at the recent session of the West Virginia Conference, was on his way to Jersey City to preside over the Newark Conference, which meets to-morrow, when he was overtaken by death. The deceased was a man of remarkable ability and unusual culture, and was justly regarded as one of the most scholarly and eloquent men in the Methodist ministry of this country. His death will create a profound sensation in the Church of which he was such a distinguished leader.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cuban Neutrality.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day agreed to report a resolution directing the President to declare and maintain a strict neutrality on the part of the United States in the contest between Cuba and Spain. It suspends all acts inconsistent with such neutrality, and requires that the neutrality laws shall apply equally to Spain and Cuba. The committee will present the resolution with a report in a few days.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Naval Committee have agreed to the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advertise and sell the building and grounds to the highest bidder, machinery to be removed to any existing navy yards or site for yards.

Tennessee Affairs.

The Reconstruction Committee met this morning, and heard Mr. Perkins, of the Tennessee House of Delegates, in relation to the condition of affairs in that State, but no action was taken.

FROM THE STATE.

The Registry Law.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—On Saturday last a meeting was held of the Philadelphia members of the State Central Committee to take into consideration the supplement to the registry law, now before the Senate. A committee of five, consisting of James William Newlin, Chairman, and H. H. Bingham, A. C. Harmer, Daniel P. Ray, W. R. Leeds, and R. C. Fetterman, was appointed and instructed to proceed to Harrisburg to impress upon the Republican members the importance of this bill. Owing to the defects in the present law it is claimed that if the supplement is not passed several thousand colored votes will be lost to the Republican party in the October election. The committee is now here at work in the matter.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The fire this morning destroyed the five-story buildings Nos. 63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby street, and four-story tenement house in the rear. Some of the surrounding buildings were damaged. The total loss is $200,000. The chief losers are Phelan & Collender, billiard storerooms, $75,000 on building and $30,000 on stock; E. V. Houghwout, $8000; New York Hydraulic Company, $10,000; M. Schodenfels, tobacco, $20,000; loss on tenement house, $10,000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Suicide.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—A middle-aged man, named Herman Fink, committed suicide yesterday with poison.

Served Him Right.

Joseph Heatzer, a Bohemian, died to-day from taking a quart of whisky at a single draught.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton lower; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 23c. State and Western Flour dull, and prices favor buyers; State, $4·45@5·40; Western, $4·40@6·10; Southern dull and drooping at $5·65@9·75. Wheat dull and 1c. lower; No. 2 spring, $1·10; winter red Western, $1·23@1·27; white Michigan, $1·40. Corn dull; new mixed Western 92@97c.; new yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania, $1·01@1·02. Oats dull and heavy. Beef quiet. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at $1·01½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Cotton dull and nominally 22½c. Flour dull but steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1·28@1·30. Corn firm; yellow, 93@94c.; white, 91@93c. Oats steady at 54@56c. Rye steady at 95c.@$1. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand at $1@1·01 for wood and iron bound, with sales.

—The Newark *Morning Register* will register the news no more.

—The Selma (Ala.) *Times* reports that there are now greater calls by planters upon commission merchants for advances than have been made since the war, and even before the war. It laments this fact, and also that the advances are asked by the planters to enable them to increase their cotton planting operations to the neglect of all other crops, when they ought to plant corn.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 22.—Arrived, steamship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 22.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Caroline, from Sagua; brig Chattanooga, from Porto Rico; schrs Sophia and Iris, from West Indies; brig Amelia, from Rio. The latter vessel picked up the crew of the bark Sarah King, 9 days from West Indies, which sunk on the 14th inst., at 11 A. M.—no latitude given.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 22

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....52

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark George Canning, Bradford, from Liverpool via Falmouth, Eng., 68 days, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Had heavy westerly winds and rough weather; washed away bulwarks; lost some sails; and sustained other damage.

Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, 21 days from Winton, N. C., with staves to Wilke & Co.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Scull, 10 days from Gloucester, Mass., with codfish to captain.

Schr Ida L., Bearse, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Annie W. Tucker, Collins, 9 days from Jacksonville, Fla., with lumber to Mahlon & Co.

Schr E. L. Marts, Marts, 7 days from Rockport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Ann Turney, Jones, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Lochiel, Haskell, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr I. H. Wainwright, Abrams, from Wilmington.

Schr Ald, Smith, from Great Egg Harbor.

Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Providence.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Great Egg Harbor.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, from Taunton.

Schr W. H. Shinn, Thrasher, from Dighton.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr Mary E. Smith, Smith, cleared at Boston 19th inst., for Savannah.

Schr Benj. Gartside, Stanford, hence, at Manzanilla about 26th ult. via Barbados, loading for New York.

Schrs E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, hence for Quincy Point; Annie Myrick, Richards, hence for Lynn; and G. W. Pettes, Brooks, from New Castle, Del., for Annesquam, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GEORGIA—TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The bill now being debated at great length in the Senate as to the terms on which Georgia shall be held to be reconstructed, involves most perplexing questions. The Senate is apparently closely divided on the points at issue, the practical and vital one being whether there shall be a new election next fall, or whether it shall be postponed two years, so as to give time to the Republicans to harden themselves into shape more fit to resist the Rebel element.

The spirit of the great apostle of secession, Robert Toombs, still acts in Georgia and vivifies her Rebel masses. This spirit is truculent, fierce, and domineering. It is unable to make open war on the United States, but everything short of that it stands ready to do. It resists emancipation, it resists the enfranchisement of the negroes, it is determined to hold Georgia in the hands of its white inhabitants, it commits frauds, it plays the ruffian, it persecutes, and it murders. The action of the courts is sympathetic, and the administration of law and justice, so far as the colored people are concerned, is a farce, if indeed it be not a tragedy.

The question is how to treat this condition of affairs. If there is a State which ought to be put under military rule and kept so indefinitely, that State is Georgia. But the pressure of popular opinion, weakened by pusillanimous advisers, is so strong an element in this question, that the reconstruction of all the Rebel States without exception is generally held to be immediately necessary. It is more than doubtful whether this policy is just to the loyal men of the South, white and black, and equally as much a question whether it is not a suicidal policy on the part of the Republicans, looked upon from a mere party point of view. If we had any advice to give on this subject, we should say that when all these virulent rebellious communities have found their way back into the Union, the mission of the Republican party will be virtually ended; whereas, if a Rebel State or two were kept in quarantine a while longer, it would be equally good for the general cause of good government in the South, and a nest-egg to keep Republicans from running to parts unknown. But there is a hurly-burly pressure to get all the States back, and have the job of reconstruction finished and done with; so that our words of truth and soberness would probably be thrown away if we should undertake to enforce them by ever so weighty arguments. Energetic folly is ever, in action, more than a match for mild wisdom.

Georgia, then, is to come in. The question is, How? Mr. Edmunds argued, in his remarkable exposition of the case—an exposition so calm, so acute, so lucid, as to command universal admiration—that after all is said and done, the Government of Georgia, after she is admitted, must depend on the predominant public opinion of that State. If that is barbarous, unjust, lawless, such will be the character of the government. If we are to admit the State and try the experiment of ascertaining whether this be so, we may as well do it first as last. The expedient of postponing the trial for two years, by the connivance of the national authority, will avail not at all to improve the results of the experiment, and in the long run will be of small consequence to Union men. He, along with the members of the Judiciary Committee generally, is thus in favor of bringing the State in at once, providing for an election next autumn to determine the complexion of the State politics under reconstruction. This is the effect of the Bingham amendment (so called) attached to the measure passed by the House.

The other side, led by Senators Morton and Howard, are in favor of all methods within the bounds of a decent propriety which will head off the Rebels and prevent them from regaining possession of the State. Their law is not of such silky and even texture as that spun by Senator Edmunds, but it is stout and substantial, and held to be quite good enough for the case. The sympathies of all who desire to see substantial justice done, without regard to nice construction of law, which in revolutionary times is not always easily applied, is with Messrs. Morton and Howard.

If the plan we suggest of keeping Georgia where she is for a few years longer is to find no advocates in a degenerate Congress, then we confess that the next best thing is to keep the State out of the hands of the rebels as long as possible. Georgia is pre-eminently the filibuster State of the South, and the one likely to make the most mischief hereafter over the social and political transitions of this great historic epoch.

GRANT'S NEW MOVE.

From the N. Y. World.

The most remarkable thing in the Richmond disturbance is that General Canby should have dropped down out of the clouds, as it were, to keep the peace. The trouble, after all, is only a mere question of police jurisdiction, something like the memorable contest between the municipal and metropolitan police of this city in Mayor Wood's time; and yet, without waiting for the courts to operate, and utterly oblivious that Virginia is now a thoroughly reconstructed State, with a Governor whose duty it is to attend to matters like this, here comes Canby, with his war-paint on, to take the whole thing in charge. Of course, the Governor asks him:—Do you not know that Virginia is now reconstructed—declared so by Congress; that she has her Senators in the Senate and her Representatives in the House; that I am her Governor, and therefore custodian of the peace; and, above all, that you, General Canby, not so long ago issued your order declaring that military rule had ceased within her borders, and that henceforth the State was under civil law?

Oh, yes, he is quite aware of all this, is General Canby; but also entirely apprised of what he is about in thus reasserting bayonet supremacy in Virginia. He has authority, "and his authority for such action is from the President and Secretary of War." When *they* tell him to unstate a State, he will do it; and as in this case it happens to be Virginia that is named in his orders, why Virginia is the State that he unstates. As to being reconstructed, or having Senators and Representatives in Congress, or being fully recognized as possessed of a government republican in form, these are small matters of which he makes no account so long as "his authority for such action is from the President and Secretary of War."

Such, then, is the secret of the Richmond disturbance. Yesterday Virginia was ushered into the Union with the roaring of cannon and a meek renunciatory order from General Canby. To-day the cannons were all fired in vain, and Canby is as firm in the saddle as ever he was. What does it mean that this man takes such a step, and so coolly refers his interlocutors to the orders he has received from Grant? Heretofore we have been told that this personage wanted to close the reconstruction sore; that whatever was done in the way of delay, exasperation, or unstating was done by Congress; and that he, in his heart, opposed the same. And yet here he is instructing Canby, before there has been so much as a breath spoken in this matter in Congress, to upset Virginia reconstruction and set his sword above the law.

What does it mean? It means the man on horseback, and every bitter Rebel in the South ecstatic at the thought. What he does to us of Virginia to-day he will do to you of New York to-morrow, one can almost hear them cry. We fought at the bare possibility, the faint outshadowing, of such a thing; you lie cowed and prostrate when its living presence is half within your door. Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia—what State next? The motive cause is one that is common to them all. It means that Democratic Congressmen are not to be elected this fall, even if States solemnly recognized as such by this administration have to be put under martial law to avert that possibility. For this fall, the States of the South will be sufficient: but in 1872, who shall say where the act of unstating, hardened by two years' prescription into a right, will terminate?

Congress, be it remembered, did not put Canby within these few days past in military command of Virginia anew. Grant did it. It is the work of the administration, and dissipates the last film of that cunning which heretofore has thrown the onus from the White House to the Capitol.

REPEAL THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The franking privilege comes up in the Senate to-day for consideration, and, we trust, for absolute and unconditional abolition. It has grown to be a gross imposition and tax on the people—enormous in the aggregate expenditure it entails, and obnoxious because it has been perverted from the use and benefit of the public officers who are authorized to frank their communications to that of a multitude of useless hangers-on of Government, who beg, borrow, and steal the valuable signatures of inconsiderate friends in office. The actual cost to the Treasury of the privilege in its present much-abused state is fully $2,500,000 per annum. It is absurd to suppose that the Government is benefited to any such extent; and it is evident from the unprecedentedly numerous—almost universal—petitions for the repeal of the law that the people who pay the bills do not consider the receipt of worthless documents a fair equivalent for this expenditure of valuable greenbacks. Its cost to the Treasury is fully $8000 per annum for each Senator, Representative, and Executive officer entitled to the privilege. It is absurd to assert that the benefit which each of the privileged three hundred or so officials derives from the law will amount to anything like this sum. Neither his public nor private business demands an expenditure so disproportioned to his salary from any member of Congress. For these reasons, and others we have repeatedly urged, the bill repealing the privilege ought to pass without hesitation.

But this heavy direct cost is not alone the useless expenditure with which the franking privilege is justly chargeable. The repeal of the privilege will naturally reduce the circulation of public documents to the minimum "document number" of 1550 copies, since extra copies will not be ordered if members are to circulate them at their own expense; or that of their constituents. The saving in consequence in the Printing Bureau would be immense. Let us illustrate. The Congressional Printer in his report of December, 1869, gives the cost of printing the reports of the Commissioners of Patents for 1867, four octavo volumes of 3038 pages of matter not of general interest, and published eighteen months after the material facts have been given in the newspapers. In addition to the usual "document number" of 1550 copies, the House ordered 10,000 copies for members and 5000 for the Commissioners, while the Senate treated itself to 4000, making a total of 19,000 extra numbers, 76,000 extra volumes, or about sixty unnecessary sets—240 volumes—for each member of Congress. The postage chargeable on the set was $1·64. This, then, was the total cost of the extra 19,000 volumes, which would not have been ordered if the members had had to pay the postage on them:

House's order—10,000 copies	$137,806·36
Commissioners' order—5000 copies	68,903·19
Senate's order—4000 copies	11,926·56
Postage—19,000 copies	31,160·00
Total	$249,796·11

And this, it must be remembered, is but one instance, taken at random from hundreds of others which might be cited. These facts alone ought to arouse Senators to a sense of their obligations in this matter to a heavily taxed people struggling to pay a great national debt.

ARMY BREVETS.

From the N. Y. Times.

While there are many doubtful and many objectionable features in the Logan Army bill, as despatched by the House and sent post-haste to the Senate, there is one which we think can be commended very warmly to the favor of the latter body—and that is the section abolishing brevets.

This provision in Mr. Logan's bill is sweeping in character and instantaneous in operation. It declares that "from and after the passage" of the act, brevet rank in the army "shall be abolished;" and in order to effectually wipe out all its vestiges, it adds that "hereafter no officer shall assume the title or wear the uniform of a rank other than that of the grade actually held by him." Although so precise and peremptory, this section of the House Committee's bill was adopted without amendment and without debate, and we may safely predict a similar reception for it in the Senate.

To say the truth, the brevet system had been perverted from a privilege to a habit, till its rank had become not a distinction but a nuisance. At first, it was confined to its original purpose of advancing in nominal honors officers for whom vacancies in the actual grade to which they had been brevetted were not open. But soon brevets came in shoals, and not the having one but the lacking one was the noticeable thing. It can be shown that in many cases officers who would have shrunk from seeking preferment through the aid of friends were forced to have their names pushed for brevets, simply because the want of such an additional title was a constructive disgrace. The fashion had been set, and to appear in public without such an extra handle to the name was like a man's parading in some old-fashioned apparel.

There is no end to the ridicule which has been cast, and deservedly cast, on the service for this profuse distribution of distinctions which do not distinguish. It is said on high authority that, one night in the year 1864, a stick thrown at a dog in front of Willard's Hotel, at Washington, hit five brigadier-generals—"and it wasn't a good night for brigadiers, either." Shoulder-straps are little when they are as common as greenbacks, and of about the same size; and brevet rank becomes trifling when boys are breveted brigadiers by the hundred, when Congress raises whole catalogues of captains to be colonels by brevet, and when, to cap the climax, States add their shoals of brevet ranks to those of the nation.

The only possible reform was, in "Hamlet's" phrase, to "reform it altogether." This is the remedy proposed in Mr. Logan's bill, which accordingly will, we presume, have the support of those who enjoyed the brevet rank until it became so common as to be meaningless.

A COMFORTABLE FAITH.

From the Boston Traveller.

Another of the Pope's dodges is an indulgence, just issued, which provides that whoever, while confessing and receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, shall repeat the Ave Maria fifty times and the Lord's Prayer five times a day for a week, in hope of the council being brought to a successful issue, shall receive full absolution for his own sins, or those of any dead person he may wish to benefit. A handsome offer, certainly, on the part of the kind-hearted old gentleman, and we wish we could avail ourselves of his liberality. Wasn't it Tony Forster who said the Romish was a comfortable faith? Whether it was Tony or some other sensible fellow who said so, the remark is a good one. We shouldn't mind giving as large an amount of another man's money as we could get hold of could we but swallow that faith whole, and believe it blindly; for in that case we should be Ave-Maria-ing and Pater-Noster-ing at a tremendous pace, not to get any other person out of penal fires—for we are quite willing the devil should keep all he has honestly got—but to keep ourselves out of his claws and clutches. We have such an aversion for hot rooms, and so fixed and firm an abhorrence of brimstone, that it would be the devil and all to us were we to get banked below. Thus we are mightily disposed to believe with our Catholic friends—but we can't; and the more we try to believe, the stronger is our unbelief—so that if Protestantism isn't the correct thing, we are booked through, express, by the down train. As the Templar said to the Jewess, "Dreams, Rebecca, dreams; idle visions, rejected by the wisdom of your own wiser Sadducees"—so must the Protestant say of the belief entertained by so many devout Catholics. Yet 'tis a pity that the point can't be settled by authority that all could know and comprehend. That would enable all to get through this wretched, weary, wasting, working, washing-day, wakeful world with some approach to comfort; for what would be even an hundred years of it, could the sufferer but know—we do not say believe—that eternal bliss surely lay "beyond the river?" It would pass, and the knowledge of what it would lead to would enable all to bear burdens which are all but intolerable—to many are entirely so, as the daily legion of suicides painfully makes palpable. We do not wonder that Catholicism flourishes and increases, when it boldly cuts so many knots, and holds out hopes so great to suffering humanity. The hymn of the Lady Rowena and her maidens expresses what many who do not believe would be glad to believe—if they could; but belief is not matter of will:—

"Dust unto dust,
To this all must;
The tenant hath resigned
The faded form
To waste and worm—
Corruption claims her kind.

"Through paths unknown
Thy soul hath flown
To seek the realms of woe,
Where fiery pain
Shall purge the stain
Of actions done below.

"In that sad place,
By Mary's grace,
Brief may thy dwelling be!
Till prayers and alms,
And holy psalms,
Shall set the captive free."

Could men believe in the efficacy unto salvation of "prayers and alms, and holy psalms," there would be much more praying and giving and chanting than there is—but with Protestants and Rationalists all that has passed away.

COWARDICE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

From the Baltimore American.

When a short time since we suggested that forcible resistance to the fifteenth amendment on the part of the people of Maryland would be as unwise as it would be hopelessly futile, we by no means intended to deprecate an uprising of the people of this country against the faction now dominant at Washington. On the contrary, it is our deliberate conviction that all further aggressions and usurpations of Congress should be checked, if it can be done in no other way, by the mighty voice of a popular revolution. We speak these words advisedly. They embody the doctrines for the vindication of which the founders of the American Republic staked their fortunes and their lives, and it becomes this people to cling to them now, despite the menaces of the faction which wields the purse and sword of the nation and controls the corrupt currents flowing from what a short time since was our great fountain of justice. What is called loyalty to-day is a barren lie, and true patriotism means stern and manful resistance to the powers that be. Is there never more to be opposition to arbitrary rule? Is there never more to be a limit to subservient submission? Are the majority of the citizens of this country to refrain henceforth from having a voice in its affairs? Is the radical faction to be suffered to obliterate the Constitution altogether and forever and to trample at will upon the rights of two-thirds of the people? It would seem so. Now or never is the time when those who would stop this mad radical revolution must act. No tyrant has ever more manifestly abused the power confided to him for the public good than has Congress—none has ever rendered himself more justly amenable to popular indignation and punishment than the leaders of the radical faction. They have overthrown the public laws and time-honored, chartered institutions. They have cruelly oppressed and wronged thousands upon thousands of innocent men. They have by trickery and violence forced upon the people of various States rulers whom the latter justly and cordially despise. They have wrested political power from the hands of the white man and conferred it in large measure upon the negro. They construct and overturn State Governments by their own despotic edicts, regardless of the will or rights of the governed. They are the masters of this land, and if they be not now called to account, the American freeman must soon sink into the political serf. The hypocrites call their course "progress." Cromwell called it the "Lord's work" when he put his foot upon all that was best and noblest in England—stabled his dragoons in her churches and cathedrals, and filled the Parliament at Westminster Hall with a set of ignorant and canting levellers. Marat preached fraternity when the heads of hundreds of innocent women were falling beneath the guillotine, and little children were being shot and drowned *en masse* in the name of liberty. If resistance to the course which the Federal Congress is and has been pursuing be not the privilege, nay, the duty of the people, then the teachings of all history are wholly false, and the principles for which our fathers fought were but so much clap-trap. They became but perjured traitors by taking up arms against the successors of the Plantagenets and Tudors, if Americans are to be accounted culpable should they refuse to-day further submission to the decrees of the sham Congress which now claims to be the real and legal representative of the people of the United States. The South is helpless. Maryland stands alone and on the verge of deadly peril, as did the prophet upon the edge of the pit of ravening lions. But the Democratic party still exists. The majority of the Northern people cannot but deplore the ruin which is being wrought, and despise the agitators who recognize now no law but their own will and their own interests. The timid subservience, or to speak it plainly in this great crisis, the cowardice of the Democratic leaders of the large Northern States has made the radical faction what it is. For years they cowered before military insolence and the threats of arbitrary power. They not only maintained silence when it most became them to speak out manfully, but uttered from time to time thoughts which they loathed and accepted doctrines which they despised. Since the red cloud of war has passed away they have ceased to speak with bated breath, and now utter defiant words; but, mistrusting the honest instincts and noble courage of millions who await the signal to vindicate liberty and constitutional government, they are dallying with schemes by which to cheat a bold, insolent faction out of its power, or seeking the channel through which it may be most "expedient" to filch back the rights and freedom which have been taken from us. How long the true patriots of the North propose to bear the yoke of an untrammelled and despotic Congress, we cannot know. How long they intend to consent to a surrender of all they were taught to hold so dear and priceless, we may not surmise. But in the name of a State now powerless, we protest against this shameless apathy, this quiescent degradation. On her behalf we demand of the intelligent and liberty-loving people of this land a reassertion of the sacred right of revolution, and when they do show the knaves in power that they are earnest and resolute in the determination to defend themselves, a revolution will ensue than which none has ever been more bloodless and peaceful.

THE ROBBERY OF THE SINKING FUND.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

The sinking-fund robbery has been perfected. The first-class securities which it held, the price of the long line of public works once belonging to the State, have all been gobbled up by a powerful combination of capitalists. A few men will manipulate the nine and a half million of bonds thus recklessly disposed of, and will make immense fortunes out of the money which had been set apart as a sacred fund to be applied to the payment of the State debt. One of the fundamental conditions upon which the sale of the public works was based, was that the money realized should be applied to the payment of the existing State debt. No one then dreamed that a future Legislature would have the audacity to take these securities out of the sinking fund, and to replace them with worthless second mortgage bonds of projected railroads through the barren regions of the State. To have exchanged them for first mortgage bonds of such roads would have been bad enough in all conscience, but to part with them for second mortgages is about equal to giving them as a bonus to the different corporations named in the bill which we publish elsewhere. When the heavy payments provided for fall due, the probabilities are that the corporators will permit the roads to be sold, and the result, in all likelihood, will be that they will not bring more than enough to satisfy the holders of the first mortgages. If they are really valuable, some cunning device will be adopted by which bids shall be kept just low enough to swindle the State out of its dues. We predict that the taxpayers will in the end be cheated out of the nine and a half million dollars which have been so summarily abstracted from the sinking fund.

The haste with which this measure was put through both branches of the Legislature convinces us that its advocates feared the criticism of the independent newspaper press of the State. The authors of the swindle knew very well that it would not have borne close scrutiny, and justly apprehended that any considerable discussion would be the death-knell of their well-perfected project. The thing was securely set up, but ten days would have been sufficient to knock the props from under it. The country press would have killed it, if the people had been allowed an opportunity to be heard, even if half the city journals had been induced to endorse it.

We have seen nothing in the arguments of members of the Legislature, or in the columns of such newspapers as endorse this measure, to justify what has been done. It is, in our opinion, a gigantic swindle upon the taxpayers of the State at large. The pretense that it will open up a section of the State full of immense resources is nothing more than a specious pretext. There is no justice in thus taking what belongs to the people at large and appropriating it for the benefit of a few in one section of the Commonwealth. If the projected roads are likely to pay, money to build them could easily be procured in the ordinary way, and there would be no necessity for emptying the sinking fund of the State; if they are of such a character that capitalists would not be willing to buy their bonds, then the State has been vilely swindled by the action of the Legislature. Let the taxpayers read the bill, and then let them say whether they can approve what has been done.

A MANLY STROKE FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, has served his constituents of the Fourth district of Pennsylvania for an unusually long time in Congress. He is now in his fifth term as a representative; all this time he has been a zealous personal friend of Union, freedom, the equal rights of citizens, a pure and efficient executive, and the honest payment of the public debt. He has done good service in those matters, and has maintained an unblemished personal character.

These excellent features of Mr. Kelley's course would doubtless have been insufficient to secure for him great popularity in his own city, without his earnest and even fanatical devotion to "a protective tariff." He has done everthing in his power to build up and maintain the tax monopolies which enrich some of his constituents. But while doing them this service he has neglected his profession, and with it, his own private interests; for we believe that Judge Kelley, unlike several of his colleagues, has never been supposed to have any pecuniary interest in the "paternal legislation" he advocates. His protectionist doctrines are the result of education in the school of Mr. H. C. Carey, whose theories, so far as we know, he supports as earnestly and unselfishly as Loyola did the Papal supremacy.

Be this as it may, Mr. Kelley has announced his wish to leave his seat. Some thousands of his constituents have written to him, protesting against such a step, and asking him again to be a candidate. But the position of a member of Congress is now, he says, that of a mere personal agent for obtaining employment from the Government, and this is intolerable to him. He writes:—

"My constituents, and, to a considerable extent, the people of the city at large, have superadded to the duties of a Representative the impossible one of finding places for all unemployed people of both sexes known to them, and promotion for all ambitious or discontented employes of the Government. There was much of this during the war, but the Government then needed the service of every able-bodied man in some department, and it was quite possible that one might serve him and the applicant both by giving him a note to the chief of some Government establishment. But such is not the case now, and the practice of sending people to their Congressional Representative for employment has become so common as to be insufferable. To the fifty or more good-hearted people who, at their convenience, each write a note during the day, it is a matter of small concern, but to the unhappy being upon whom they concentrate the next day, and who, as has often been my case, would gladly find work for some worthy and suffering soldier whose case had come under his own observation, but knows not where to look for it, is a more serious matter; and the wrong is not lessened by the discovery that the bearer has been assured by the respectable writer that a note from the member will certainly get him work and wages without delay."

This personal annoyance must have been experienced by all members of Congress; and nothing is stranger in political life than that many of them seem to like it, and oppose the only remedy for it. But the public are deeply interested in the matter, too. Mr. Kelley justly adds:—

"To such an extent has this practice been carried recently that it precludes the possibility of social intercourse, correspondence, or study at home; but, annoying as this may be to the Representative, that is the least of it, for it is, in almost every case, a positive wrong to the people upon whom the practice is indulged. Assurances that the Representative can procure employment, given by persons in whose word they have implicit faith, inspire hopes that cannot be fulfilled, and not unfrequently a confidence that leads to destitution. Days and weeks are sometimes lost in pursuit of the man whose magical power, it is believed, will secure them employment; and the bitterness of disappointment that overtakes many of them when they discover how their friends have deluded them is painful to observe, and I am unwilling longer to be a party to such a practice. If, therefore, the acceptance of a renomination is to be understood as implying a willingness on my part to be longer regarded as such an agent, I must beg leave to decline the honor, grateful as I would be to receive it freed from this condition, and tendered in so complimentary a manner."

There is but one cure for this shameful abuse, which not only destroys half the value to the people of their representatives, depriving them of their best hours and thoughts, but leads to endless intrigue and corruption in the Government; and that is a reform in the civil service which will abolish "patronage," and give office in every case to the man who can best perform its duties. Judge Kelley not only urges this reform, but he proposes to put it in practice for himself, in advance of its adoption by Congress. If he returns to Congress, it must be, he says, upon the agreement with his constituents that he shall not be asked or expected to interfere with executive appointments, or to ask offices as "favors," or to give his "influence" for obtaining them, as part of his legislative work. He distinctly sets forth this as the only platform on which he will consent to return:—

"I assure you, my dear sirs, I appreciate most profoundly the honor done me by your letter. I regard the frequent re-election of a citizen to Congress by the people among whom his life has passed as intrinsically the highest honor that can be conferred upon a man under our Government, and would be willing to make great personal sacrifices to be its recipient. Permit me, therefore, to suggest that it may be possible that the Republicans of the Fourth district, having had this great and growing evil brought to their attention, will condemn and endeavor to extirpate it. This could be done by electing a nominating convention which would approve a proper civil service bill, and instruct the candidate nominated to make its principles his rule of action if elected; or would adopt a resolution deprecating the interference of representatives in the selection of subordinate employes in the public offices and workshops. If this can be done, and the representative can be permitted to devote his time to the study of the important questions now at issue, and the support of the great interests at stake, I will waive all personal objections and gratefully comply with your request by placing myself in your hands as a candidate for renomination."

This is a candid and manly statement, worthy, in substance, to be adopted by every sincere friend of a thorough reform in the civil service. That reform is one of the measures which the people want, and they will appreciate a genuine devotion to it. We trust that in this matter Mr. Kelley will receive such an emphatic approval from his constituents as will encourage many other influential members of Congress to take the same ground. If the Philadelphia Republicans are not ready to elect a sound economist as their representative, they can do nothing better for the country than to declare, by a cordial return, upon this platform, of their present representative, that they will no longer tolerate jobbing in offices, but are resolved to encourage a pure administration of the Government, and to dispense with all personality and favoritism in appointments.

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid Soaps,

Manufactured by James Buchan & Co.

NEW YORK.

Carbolic Toilet Soap.
Carbolic Bath Soap.
Carbolic Medicinal Soap.
Carbolic Shaving Soap.

These Soaps are made from the choicest ingredients, and are offered as a very superior article.

They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants. They keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.

This is a pure article, containing no excess of alkali, which in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, vessels, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases, as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP.

For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, and is indispensable to every stock-raiser and owner. It will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.

ALSO,

CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR,
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,
CRESYLIC OINTMENT,
CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 3 13 tuthsim

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

JOHN WYETH & BRO.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphs, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 26 2p6

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

TO

No. 807 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9 6t

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

SEIZURES.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 19, 1870.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS is hereby given that the following seizures of property have been made at the port of Philadelphia for violation of the Revenue laws of the United States:—

April 12, 1869, at No. 134 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, nine boxes cigars.
November 19, 1869, from bark Mary C. Fox, from Sagua, one barrel sugar.
December 5, 1869, from brig Herald, from St. Jago, five boxes cigars
December 9, 1869, from bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Genoa, one cask aguadenta and one barrel rum.
December 13, 1869, at Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, three cases brandy.
December 20, 1869, at Thirteenth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, four boxes cigars.
December 20, 1869, from bark J. L. Thierman, from Bremen, seven kegs gin.
January 18, 1870, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, four boxes cigars.
January 22, 1870, from bark Imperador, from Pernambuco, twenty boxes, thirteen kegs, and three tin cans marmalade.
February 18, 1870, from brig E. P. Stewart, from Sagua, twenty boxes cigars, three dress patterns, four and one-half barrels and six bags sugar, four demijohns syrup, one demijohn Jamaica rum 1 demijohn gin, 1 keg aguadenta, seven packages guava jelly.
February 21, 1870, from schooner Stampede, from Mayaguez, ten boxes cigars, 2 barrels sugar, and 1½ barrels tamarinds.
February 26, 1870, from brig Archer & Reeves, from Cardenas, thirty-four boxes cigars; two barrels, two tubs, and two bags sugar.
February 26, 1870, from brig Faustina, from Cardenas, two barrels molasses.
February 26, 1870, from brig S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas, twelve boxes cigars, three barrels molasses.
March 5, 1870, from brig Shannon, from Matanzas, two barrels molasses.
March 15, 1870, from schooner Summerville, from Havana, one barrel molasses.
March 15, 1870, from brig James Baker, from Cardenas, two barrels molasses, one demijohn gin, one demijohn wine.
March 15, 1870, from brig Ellen H., from Sagua, one barrel molasses.
March 18, 1870, from schooner Hattie Ross, from Demarara, one barrel sugar.
March 18, 1870, from schooner Margaret C. Lyon, from Havana, four boxes cigars. 3 19 sths3t

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE, 3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners or Private Families who desire the most improved Seeds should purchase their supplies at BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE, 3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock ROBERT BUIST, Jr., SEED WAREHOUSE, 3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $25, and every Mower warranted. Sold by ROBERT BUIST, Jr., SEED WAREHOUSE, 3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

GARDEN, FLOWER, AND FIELD Seeds, Extra Early, Dan O'Rourke, Carter's First Crop, Champion of England, Eugenie, and Blue Imperial Peas. For sale by HACKER, WETHERILL & CO., No. 805 MARKET Street.

ONION SETS, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Rhubarb Roots, Grafting Wax, Mushroom Spawn, Early Rose, Early Mohawk, and Peach Blow Potatoes. HACKER, WETHERILL & CO., No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, WINNINGSTADT, Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and other varieties of Cabbage, Seeds, Tomatoes, Egg Plant, Pepper, Lettuce, Radish Seeds, etc. HACKER, WETHERILL & CO., 3 19 tuthsf6t No. 805 MARKET Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1035 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 9285

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The connection between the Darby Passenger Railway and the Chesnut and Walnut streets road was made yesterday, and cars belonging to the last-named road passed over the entire route at intervals of a half hour.

—The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, at their rooms, Chesnut street, above Fifth, President John Welsh in the chair. After discussion upon subjects which were before the National Board of Trade, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee of the Month:—Messrs. Buzby, Tatem, and McCammon,

—The Finance Committee of Councils held a meeting last evening, and agreed to report in favor of a loan for $500,000 for the erection of school buildings; also in favor of a loan of $700,000 for the building of an iron bridge over the Schuylkill at Callowhill street. The Park loan bill, which was referred back to them, was not finally acted upon.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway Company was held yesterday, at the depot, to accept the supplement to their charter lately passed by the Legislature, allowing the company to lay a track on Locust street, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth streets, so as to afford accommodation to persons visiting Horticultural Hall and the Academy of Music. The supplement was unanimously accepted, after which the meeting adjourned.

—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Haines and her daughter, Laura Haines, had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, upon the charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses, and were bound over in the sum of $2000 bail to answer. The arrest of the defendants was recorded in yesterday's EVENING TELEGRAPH.

—James Welsh, forty years old, residing near Seventh and Bedford streets, was beaten about the head and face and much injured, alleged to have been done by a man named Dennis Quinn, in a fight.

Bridget Hogan, thirty-six years old, residing at No. 714 Shippen street, fell down stairs and was much injured.

Peter McGarvin, thirty-seven years old, residing at No. 917 North Delaware avenue, had one of his feet injured by a bar of iron falling on it, at Weury & Mitchellson's works, in Kensington. All the sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Ann Anderson, aged about sixty years, was run over yesterday afternoon, at Sixth and Lombard streets, by a Lombard and South streets passenger car, and instantly killed. The deceased was crossing the street, and as the car approached, the driver gave the alarm, but before he could stop the car, the woman was knocked down and the wheels passed over her neck. The driver, Alexander Parkhill, was arrested, to await the action of the Coroner. The deceased resided in Hallowell street, below Carpenter.

—A meeting of the Belmont Avenue Plank Road Company was held yesterday at No. 414 Walnut street. Its object was to consider the propriety of selling its franchises to this city. A committee was created to confer with the Park Commission upon the subject, and instructed to report at a subsequent meeting.

—In the case of Hugh McKinney the Coroner's jury yesterday rendered the following verdict:—The said Hugh McKinney came to his death from injuries received on the night of March 16, 1870, by a fall, while intoxicated, at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and South streets.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112⅜.

—Bailey's sureties are good for the amount of his alleged defalcations.

—The chances of General Ames getting his seat as Senator from Mississippi are improving.

—The House Military Committee recommend that all brokers dealing in cadetships shall be criminally prosecuted.

—A bill to reorganize the system of governing the Indians has been completed by the House Indian Committee.

—Both the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees meet to-day to consider the question of recognizing Cuba.

—An election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Golladay is ordered by Governor Stevenson for the 25th of April.

—An attempt was made at the Cuban fair at Key West, on Saturday, to assassinate the brother of the supposed murderer of Castanon.

—The Speaker of the Tennessee Senate will to-day address the House Reconstruction Committee against Congressional interference with that State.

—The President has invited a number of Senators to the White House to discuss the St. Domingo treaty, which comes before the Senate to-morrow.

—Should the coal operators make the contemplated reduction of wages to $2·50 on the 1st of April, a general strike of the miners will, it is said, be the result.

—The Military Committee will send in its report to the House to-day. It will recommend that all cadets appointed to either West Point or Annapolis from other than the districts in which they reside shall be stricken from the rolls.

—Collector Bailey's defalcations amount, it is said by District Attorney Pierrepont, to $120,000. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Bailey, Childs, and Frederick Low. Childs, who was Bailey's right-hand man, has made a statement exculpatory of himself and Low, and throwing all the irregularities on Bailey.

Foreign Affairs.

—The steamship Samaria reached Queenstown on Sunday night, with all on board well.

—Pio Nono is using every means in his power to conciliate the opponents of infallibility.

—Prim and his party have come out victors from a hard fight with the Unionists in the Cortes.

—Adelina Patti narrowly escaped a horrible death on a Russian railroad recently, the car in which she was sitting taking fire.

—Louis Blanc says the bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland, now before the House of Commons, will place that country in a state of siege.

—A reply, *La Pays* asserts, has been received from Rome to Count Daru's note, in which the demand for the representation of France in the Council is refused.

—Prince Pierre Bonaparte's trial has commenced. Grousset one of the witnesses, behaved so foolishly that he was pronounced guilty of contempt, and remanded to prison.

—A political crisis is imminent in Spain. Admiral Topete has resigned, and Serrano, it is asserted, will give up the Regency. What course the Progressionists will take is doubtful.

—A leading homœopathic physician in Jacksonville, Ill., has sued an allopath for libel, laying damages at $5000, which is not a small dose. The allopath called him "a charlatan, charm-dispenser, necromancer, Nero of sanctity," etc.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·01	MOON RISES	morn
SUN SETS	6·14	HIGH WATER	5·29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Jos. C. Grubb, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, } Committee of the Month.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Bellona	London	New York	Feb. 26
Bremen	Havre	New York	Mar. 5
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 8
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 10
China	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 12
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 12
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Mar. 12

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar. 22
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
Rising Star	New York	Havre	Mar. 24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 26
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Mar. 26
Bellona	New York	London	April 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 2
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Mar. 22
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23
Missouri	New York	Havana via Nas	Mar. 24
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 26
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore. A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Richmond, Powers, Gibraltar for orders, P. Wright & Sons.
Brig J. A. Pierce, Bent, Matanzas, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, Cienfuegos, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Lady Emma, Carroll, Hartford, Ct., D. Cooper.
Schr Little Rock, Richmond, Annapolis, do.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, Washington, D.C., do.
Schr Maria Elizaoeth, McNemara, do.
Schr Franklin A., Millinson, Boston, J. A. Hopkins.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co.
Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. bark India, Lepschunsky, 70 days from London, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Norw. bark Vision, Tholsen, 63 days from London, with mdse. to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Bark Frank Lovitt, Cann, 57 days from Rotterdam, with gin, iron, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Bark Ocean Eagle, Luce, 20 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Bark Daring, Macdonald, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to T. P. Stotesbury & Co—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, 12 days from Havana, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr M. E. Amsden, Lavender, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Knight & Sons. 15th inst., off Cape Hatteras, spoke bark Almira Coombs, from Sagua for Boston.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Bush, 16 days from Guantanamo, with sugar, molasses, and honey to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons. Had heavy weather most of the passage. When 5 days out from Guantanamo, William Brown, second mate, died, and was buried at sea.
Schr Mary C. Haskell, Haskell, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to Workman & Co. Had heavy weather, and lost foretopgallant mast.
Schr Alice B Gardiner, Barbour, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess. Had heavy weather, shifted cargo, and lost a large part of it.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, 16 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. K. Manning, Gandy, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Sandy Point, Grant, 32 days from Cienfuegos, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Fanny W. Johnson, Cobb, 19 days from Pensacola, with flooring boards to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Jas. L. Maloy, Russell, 3 days from New York, with logwood.
Schr Webster Kelly, Haskell, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr W. N. Gesner, Egbert, 4 days from Richmond, Va., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Minnie Griffin, Griffin, 4 days from New Haven, with iron to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Bark George Canning, Bradford, from Liverpool; one bark unknown.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 21.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
D. D. Collins, with barley, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 21.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
D. W. C. Stephens, B. C. Lake, S. M. Hildreth, M. Bartlett, Rose Ann, and N. W. Finch, all with coal for New York.
M. F. Hannigan, with coal, for Philadelphia.
L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, from Liverpool for New Orleans, was off the Bell Buoy 2½ P. M. 5th instant.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 19th instant.
Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, hence, at New York 20th inst.
Steamer Nevada, hence for Stonington, at New London 18th inst.
Steamer Millville, Renear, at New York 20th inst., from Millville, N. J.
Bark Aberdeen, Law, sailed from Banjoewangie 4th Jan. for New York—has been reported for Philadelphia.
Bark Furuhjelm, Sundblom, from London via Falmouth, Eng., for Philadelphia, it is telegraphed under date of London, 18th inst., is a total wreck near Corunna?
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, cleared at Baltimore 19th inst. for Sagua.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, for Philadelphia, was loading at Sagua 18th inst.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, for Philadelphia, was loading at Sagua 13th inst.
Schrs Mary P. Hudson, Vaughan, and Wm. H. Tiers, Gifford, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst.
Schrs Charles H. Moller, Brown, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Alexandria, Baker, hence for Norwich, passed Hell Gate 20th inst.
Schr Frank Merwin, Bunce, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.
Schr John Walker, Davis, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.
Schr Orion, from Belfast for Philadelphia, before reported ashore on Oak Point, L. I., was kedged off, and is on City Island ways repairing.
Schrs George Nevenger, Smith, and Elvie Davis, Haley, cleared at Boston 19th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Edith B. Everman, Corson, cleared at Boston 19th inst for Buckshot, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Annie Murchie, Merrill, was loading at Savannah 17th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Flying Scud, Taylor, sailed from Richmond 19th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Governor Burton, Steelman; Emma B. Shaw, Shaw; and Mary Stow, Rankin, at Jacksonville 16th inst., from Charleston.
Schr Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, at Jacksonville 17th inst., from Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Spanish Government has given notice that from the 15th day of January, 1870, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected at Sumaya, about 12 miles to the westward of San Sebastian, north coast of Spain. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 135 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 9 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fifth order. The tower, 60 feet high, is triangular in shape, and is attached to the keeper's dwelling; both are painted yellow. It is situated on Mount Atalaza, about 140 yards from the shore, in lat. 43 deg. 18 min. 45 sec. N., long. 2 deg. 15 min. 50 sec. W. from Greenwich.

The Greek Government has given notice that from the 19th day of January, 1870, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the north coast of Poros Island, Mediterranean. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 96 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 15 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The position, as given, is in lat. 37 deg. 31 min. 45 sec. N., long. 23 deg. 25 min. 45 sec. E.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Mar. 2, 1870.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street.

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
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The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

2 9

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.

A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [2 25]m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to

3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 23 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

H. MUHR & SON,

NO. 158 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.

Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.

Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

3 2] Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

FOR SALE.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,

Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

12 1otf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRIOR, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

3 8 frp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

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PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.

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3 4 thstu6 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

2 7 1m* MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1865,

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

S. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
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INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
106,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·06
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies	
	Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
	Cash in Drawer	972·26
		169,291·14
		$1,852,160·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY UYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. JANUARY 1, 1870.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,356·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	347,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brock, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

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C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

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JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19]

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country. JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

3 4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST, CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, CHARLES P. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
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WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 309 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Ressler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23]

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr., DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 220

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Erection of a New School Building in the Second ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools, for the purpose of erecting a new school building in the Second ward; the said sum of thirty-five thousand dollars to be taken out of a loan when hereafter created. Provided, That the plans and specifications therefor shall be first approved by the Committee on Schools of Councils, and that the sum appropriated for the erection of said building shall fully complete and finish the same in all respects, inside and outside, for school purposes.

LOUIS WAGNER,
Presidentof Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To make a Further Appropriation for the Erection of a School Building in the Twenty-first Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of four thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools for the purpose of erecting a school building at Roxborough, in the Twenty-first ward; the same sum to be taken out of a loan when hereafter created. Warrants for the same to be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools, in accordance with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Robert Adams to Construct a Certain Turn-out from the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Robert Adams be and he is hereby authorized, under the supervision of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, to construct a turn-out from the North Pennsylvania Railroad into his premises, No. 1063 Germantown avenue: Provided, That no roping-in of cars upon said turn-out shall be allowed; and Provided, That the said permission hereby given shall be revocable at any time without notice: and Provided, That the said Robert Adams shall first pay the City Treasurer twenty-five dollars, to pay for the publication of this resolution.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Thanks to the Donors of the "Triumviri Americani."

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the thanks of the City of Philadelphia be and they are hereby tendered to Joseph Harrison, Jr., William J. Horstmann, George W. Childs, Edward W. Clark & Co., William W. Harding, John W. Forney, Alexander Biadle, Henry D. Moore, Clement Biddle, and Evan Randolph, the donors of the bronze medallion "Triumviri Americani," and that their request that it be placed in Independence Hall be granted.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To repeal "Resolution of Instruction to the City Solicitor."

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the resolution entitled "Resolution of Instruction to the City Solicitor," approved February 15, 1870, be and the same is hereby repealed.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition AT

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

3 2 1t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,

Last nights, positively, of FROU-FROU!

Gilberte (Frou-Frou) MISS LAURA KEENE.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of LAURA KEENE.
SATURDAY—Benefit of J. H. JACOB.
MONDAY—First appearance in America of Prof. RISLEY'S Bioplastic Troupe of German Artistes, and the Wondrous Lauri Troupe of Pantomimists.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 22, SECOND NIGHT of the celebrated Eccentric Comedian, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

who will appear in his original representation of the immortal character of "SAM,"

in T. B. De Walden's Comedy, in five acts, written expressly for Mr. Chanfrau, entitled SAM.

SAM Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
In active preparation, an original Drama of American Western Life, entitled KIT, OR THE AR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press*, and *Age* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL BILL.

THE British Parliament is busily engaged in discussing an Educational bill. But in attempting to establish a general free school system, it is involved in a maze of difficulties by the sectarian controversies which have hitherto kept the masses of Great Britain enslaved in ignorance. The wisdom of the American policy of making a broad distinction between religious and sectarian instruction is fully vindicated by the dilemma of the English statesmen, and their experience should incite us to guard more carefully than ever from innovation our present system. Practically, no child is taught his alphabet at a public school in England until arrangements can be made to simultaneously instil into his mind the doctrines of this or that catechism; and the delays and quarrels of Churchmen, Dissenters, and Catholics lead in many instances to a total neglect of secular instruction. Here, we insure the latter by public appropriations, and leave the various sects to perform their duty in the churches and the Sunday Schools. In England the attempts to combine both forms of instruction result in numberless cases in deplorable religious as well as secular ignorance. The proposed new system may greatly improve the educational facilities of English children; but it seems to be still radically defective in the provisions which Mr. Bright unsuccessfully attempted to amend, inasmuch as the character of the instruction in the respective schools is to be subject to the regulations of vestries or other religious bodies. The new measure appears well calculated to accomplish at least one good end—to greatly increase the amount of aid given by the government to popular education. Help has hitherto been doled out with a niggardly hand, and for the advance made in that direction the people may be thankful. There seems to be no provision, however, for the normal schools which are a necessary adjunct of every effective system, and an adjournment rather than an adjustment of the sectarian squabbles which have made the masses of England the most ignorant civilized people on the face of the globe.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

THE abuse of the franking privilege has become an old story, and, both in and out of Congress, all right-minded men admit that the time has come when neither the interests of the country nor the self-respect of decent men in either the House or Senate will permit the longer continuance of the scandal. There are still Senators and Representatives, however, who contend for the franking privilege, who have the impudence to abuse the Postmaster-General for his efforts to have it abolished, and who assert, in spite of the petitions that have poured in from all parts of the country, that the people are not opposed to members of Congress using the Government mails for expressing goods of all kinds for themselves, their families, their friends and acquaintances, and all others whom it may be expedient to conciliate by a favor that costs nothing to the giver. It would have been thought, however, after all the noise that had been made about the matter, that members of Congress would use an ordinary amount of discretion in the disposal of their franks, and in view of the little difficulty with regard to the sale of a cadetship that rendered it quite probable a few days ago that Hon. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, would be expelled from the House in disgrace, that he at least would have taken some care to avoid further odium in a matter of this kind. It is a pleasant illustration of the beauties of the franking privilege, and the impunity with which members of Congress abuse it, when we find in a New York paper the following document, which was addressed to the editor under the frank of the Hon. Mr. Butler, of Tennessee:—

"WASHINGTON, March 18.—Editor New York *Tribune*—Dear Sir:—I wish you would please insert in your paper for one week the following:—

"Correspondence.—A young lady of talent and ability desires the love and correspondence of a nice young gentleman. Address

"NELLIE MONTROSE,
"P. O., Washington, D. C."

The question here is, whether Mr. Butler is, in addition to his Congressional duties, engaged also in a matrimonial brokerage business, or presuming that Nellie Montrose is really desirous of obtaining the love and correspondence of a nice young gentleman, what inducements did she hold out to the Representative from Tennessee for him to frank her advertisements over the country? It seems to us that this is a case clearly calling for Congressional investigation, but we fear that too many members are in the same boat with Butler, and that, as in the matter of selling cadetships, a fellow feeling would make them wondrous kind, and exceedingly unwilling to punish severely offenses of which they themselves are not altogether innocent.

"DEAR OLD SUSAN."

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY has not yet finished the celebration of her semi-centennial birthday. But then a semi-centennial birthday is an event which as a general thing happens but once in the career of man or woman, and is doubtless, on account of its rarity, deserving of a prolonged celebration. Susan's most bitter enemy would scarcely wish that she might live to celebrate her second semi-centennial, and we are not disposed to find fault with her for rounding off her first half century of single-mindedness and single-blessedness with as much of a flourish as possible. The latest event in connection with the semi-centennial was the receipt of a "testimonial" from Anna E. Dickinson. This ingenuous young lady, while wandering over certain "Western spaces," pauses long enough to invest in a bundle of silk and a draft for two hundred dollars, which, together with a characteristic note, she has despatched to "dear old Susan." Yes, this pert and impertinent young spinster has the audacity to address the champion woman's rights champion as "my dear *old* Susan," and seeks to salve over the wound thus made by presenting her with a silk dress, a paltry two hundred dollar draft, and a string of commonplace palaver about "the faithful, unselfish, earnest, single-minded, courageous"—the reader will not fail to observe how cautiously Anna approaches her climax of adjectives—"years which my dear old Susan has given to the service of humanity."

But the wanderer over the "Western spaces" is not content with this unwomanly slur upon "dear old Susan's" age. She first puts an affront upon Susan, and then in a cold-blooded, complacent way goes about an attempt at rubbing it in, by an affectation of the very extremity of gushing youthfulness on her own part. Here is a specimen of the charming infantile prattle with which the insinuations about Susan's extreme age and the gift of a silk gown and a $200 draft are accompanied:—

"*What* do you mean by it? as little Jennie Wren says. Everybody who knows you and who don't know you were given opportunity to say their good say, to utter their good wishes and friendly regards, and poor me, wandering across these Western spaces, quite left out in the cold! Please ma'am, why didn't I know nothing of your reception till it was all over?"

As a fair and unaffected specimen of childishness, the last sentence above quoted equals anything to be found in the celebrated epistle which Mark Twain concocted and then endeavored to palm off upon the public as the uninspired production of his nephew three months after he had been relieved of his swaddling clothes.

Susan has shown herself to be spunky heretofore. In fact, she has thrown her spunk around in such a reckless way that the world has come to regard her as one of the very spunkiest women extant. She has now an opportunity to exhibit a little of this amiable womanly weakness to some purpose. Let her get the $200 draft cashed and deduct from the amount sufficient to pay all the expenses involved. The surplus, together with the silk gown and the infantile epistle, should then be bundled up and expressed to "Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Western Spaces, Illinois." Such a display of spunk on the part of "dear old Susan" will secure for her such a round of applause that she will be in a measure compensated for the infirmities and inconveniences of her extreme old age.

PAUPERISM IN PHILADELPHIA.

WE publish elsewhere a number of the statistics embraced in the annual report of the "Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia." It will be seen that the total net cost for Almshouse and out-door relief during last year was $410,235·49. The average population of the Almshouse was 3288 (an increase over the previous and all former year), and out-door relief was administered to 45,573 persons. Pauperism has attained proportions which would have terribly alarmed our staid ancestors, and even in our age, when public debts and expenditures are popularly regarded with an amazing degree of indifference, the necessity of making some effort to utilize the labor of the dependent classes must soon be recognized. Under the present system the aggregate amount of relief extended is enormous, whether we consider the expenditure or the number of persons assisted, while the gross amount of revenue derived from the renumerative "employment" of the paupers is extremely small. The women have done some sewing and the men a little manufacturing, but the total fruits of their labors are not sufficient to effect a material reduction in the vast volume of expenditures. It is proper that the Almshouse should be managed on humane as well as economical principles, but the necessity of displaying a humane spirit to oppressed tax-payers should not be ignored, and in mercy to them vigorous efforts should soon be made to diminish the ever-increasing burdens of pauperism and crime. Every person capable of productive exertion who is sent to the Almshouse and the prison should be put at work of some kind, and the industrious citizens of Philadelphia should no longer be compelled to maintain thousands of able-bodied men and women in idleness.

THE WARDEN of the Ohio Penitentiary has not a very high opinion of the moral tone of some of the Chicago newspapers. He recently declined to admit one of them which was sent to the institution under his charge, for the benefit of a man confined for the murder of his wife, on the ground that he did not wish to have the prisoner's morals still further corrupted. This was a little rough on the paper, and we presume that the editor will now consider himself entitled to denounce the warden as a mean scalawag, who is utterly unfit for the position he holds. Chicago is a great place, certainly, and its newspapers are models of a certain kind of enterprise. They give longer, better, and more numerous criminal reports than any other sheets in the country. These very qualities, however, that make them so very popular with a large number of readers who are not, but perhaps ought to be, in the penitentiary, certainly give some excuse for the censorship of the warden, if he is desirous that his charges shall make any perceptible advance in the ways of righteousness while they are under penal discipline.

THE INDIANS in Texas are celebrating the return of spring by commencing their depredations on the white settlers, and by slaughtering men, women, and children. If the whole matter were to be investigated, it would probably be found that the whites have done much to exasperate the redskins and to prevent any friendly feeling from growing up between the two races. It is certain, however, that the prosperity of the country and the development of Texas and other States infested by the savages depend upon their depredations being stopped at all hazards and at any cost of blood and treasure. The white settlers are of some use to themselves and their fellow-countrymen in bringing the wilderness under cultivation, while the Indians are blood thirsty savages by instinct and education. Their only business is slaughter, and if they cannot be compelled to keep the peace in any other way, they will have to be exterminated. No right-minded person can think of the employment of extreme measures even against a tribe of whisky-drinking, utterly worthless redskins without regret; and there ought certainly to be some earnest effort to collect them together and pen them up in close quarters, where they will be under the eyes of the military authorities, and where they will be compelled to work for their subsistence or else starve. That many of them could be so collected in the winter season we do not doubt, and such a policy as this has been sufficiently successful in some instances to warrant its trial on a more extensive scale. But if the Indians cannot be made to behave themselves in any other manner, they must be kept in check by fire and sword, and be made to understand that the Government has both the power and disposition to revenge in the most fearful manner the massacre of its citizens.

JUDGE JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

THE United States Senate yesterday, by a vote of 46 to 9, confirmed the nomination of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, to the bench of the Supreme Court as the successor of the late Justice Wayne, of Georgia.

Judge Bradley is about 56 years of age, and for a number of years he has stood at the head of the legal profession in New Jersey. He was born near Albany, New York, and received his education at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1836 with high honors in the same class with ex-Senator Frelinghuysen and ex-Governors Newell and Parker. For some years after his graduation he was employed as a tutor at Rutgers, in the meantime studying law in the office of the late Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, whose daughter he subsequently married. After being admitted to the bar he devoted himself with zeal to the practice of his profession, and soon gained a lucrative practice. Judge Bradley allied himself with the Republican party at its incipiency, and although not an active politician, he has aided to the full extent of his abilities in promoting the success of the party in the State of New Jersey. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he gave an earnest and hearty support to the Government, and labored zealously to promote the success of the Union arms during the entire struggle. In 1862 he allowed himself to be nominated for Congress on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by General Wright. Since then he has occupied no prominent position in politics, but has devoted himself almost entirely to his professional duties.

On the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Attorney-General Hoar to the Supreme Bench, the President sent in the name of Judge Bradley. The same objection was made to him as to the preceding nominee, namely, that he was not a resident of the circuit over which he would preside. The opposition was particularly bitter on the part of the Southern Senators, who urged the appointment of a Judge from their own section. Judge Bradley, however, overcame the objections of the majority by signifying his intention to reside in the circuit if confirmed, and yesterday the Senate settled the matter by the vote given above. It is generally admitted that Judge Bradley is, both by his personal qualifications and his legal attainments, eminently fitted to adorn the Supreme Bench.

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE in the Russian paper *Nedelia*, on the national or "Russification" party, is just now much talked about at St. Petersburg. The *Nedelia* declares that this party is "an extravagant absurdity concealed under empty forms," and that "its leaders themselves recognize the inanity and worthlessness of their principles in their treatment of questions of administration, agriculture, education, and so on. A national party has no more reason for existence in Russia than a French party would have in France, or an English party in England." Speaking of the influence exercised by the national party on Russian society, the article proceeds to show that "this influence is essentially pernicious. . . . The national party starts from the principle that every evil in Russia proceeds from the Germans and the Poles; if it were not for their intrigues, Russia would be the happiest nation in the world, and her spiritual and material prosperity would develop itself spontaneously. . . . Such a principle, flattering as it is to our national vanity, naturally enlists the sympathies of the masses. It is pleasant that we are admirably fitted for everything that is good, and that we are only prevented from doing good by the Germans and the Poles. This is not only pleasant, but convenient, for it enables us to put off all reforms until the Germans and Poles shall have disappeared from Russian ground." "We see the consequence of this pernicious theory," concludes the *Nedelia*, "in the fruitless and causeless hatred of our public towards the German and Poles, and their utter indifference to the development of their own civilization and national life."

—The youthful and ambitious disseminator of news which styles itself the American Press Association, and which aspires to crowd its mammoth rival, the Associated Press, out of existence, should practise a little caution at the commencement of its career, or it will ruin the fine prospects of future greatness in which certain journals ecstatically indulge day after day. It was surely bad enough that it should get bit, in common with the agents of the Associated Press, by the cruel hoax of the reported arrival of the City of Boston; but when it came to describing with a Jenkinsonian minuteness, the causes which delayed that vessel, the breaking of her machinery, the constant head winds she met with, and her slow progress, all of which were published in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, even to the date when the accident to her machinery occurred, it was certainly carrying enterprise in gathering news to an unwarrantable extent, which, considering the circumstances, was simply dastardly.—*Albany Journal*.

"PUNCHINELLO."

The Long-Announced New Comic Paper—A Few Specimens from the First Number.

From No. 1 of *Punchinello*, just received, we present our readers with the following extracts:

The Ballad of Captain Eyre.

My name was Arthur Eyre, when I sailed,
When I sailed;
My name was Arthur Eyre, when I sailed;
My name was Arthur Eyre, a true British snob, I swear,
Who for Yankees didn't care, as I sailed.

I'd been taught at 'ome, per'aps, ere I sailed,
Ere I sailed;
I'd been taught at 'ome, per'aps, ere I sailed;
I'd been taught at 'ome, per'aps, that John Bull his fingers snaps
At the "cussed Yankee chaps," ere I sailed.

So I steered across the seas, as I sailed,
As I sailed;
I steered across the seas, as I sailed;
I steered across the seas, and swilled my hale at hease;
I was master, "if you please," as I sailed.

Victoria's flag I flew, as I sailed,
As I sailed;
Victoria's flag I flew, as I sailed;
Victoria's flag I flew, and wore her colors too,
Like a British sailor true, as I sailed.

Off the shore of far Japan, as I sailed,
As I sailed;
Off the shore of far Japan, as I sailed;
Off the shore of far Japan, I a Yankee ship did scan,
That with helm a-starboard ran, as I sailed.

A curse rose to my lip, as I sailed,
As I sailed;
A curse rose to my lip, as I sailed;
A curse rose to my lip as on the Yankee ship
Through the darkness I did slip, as I sailed.

And I ran the Yankee down, as I sailed,
As I sailed;
And I ran the Yankee down, as I sailed;
Ay, I ran the Yankee down, and I left the dogs to drown,
While to Yokohama town on I sailed.

They say they showed a light, as I sailed,
As I sailed;
They say they showed a light, as I sailed;
They say they showed a light, to tell their hopeless plight,
But "I served them bloody right," as I sailed!

For my name is Captain Eyre, as I sail,
As I sail;
My name is Captain Eyre, as I sail;
For my name is Captain Eyre, and it's d—d absurd, I swear,
That for Yankees I should care, as I sail!

A New Conglomerate Pavement.

It was well said by a saucy Frenchman "that England had fifty religions, but only one sauce." Paraphrasing this loosely, we may say of New York that she has a dozen different pavements and deuce a good one. There was the "Russ," on which the horses used to be "let slide," but couldn't trot; the "Belgian," of dubious repute; the "Nicolson," which, from its material, must have been invented by "Nick of the Woods;" the "Mouse-trap," set to catch other things than mice; the "Fiske," a pavement pitched in altogether too high a key to be pleasant; the "Stafford," the "Stow," and several others which it would be painful to enumerate here. Why doesn't the daily press look lively, and devise a better pavement than any of these? There's Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce;* Wood, of the *News;* Marble, of the *World;* and Brick, of the *Democrat*. Let them put their heads together and give us a good conglomerate.

Truly Noble.

We have been requested to publish the following letter:—

NEW YORK, March 1, 1871—To the Patriots having charge of the Monument to Victor Noir—Gentlemen:—I honor the brave! I am of America, American! I import from bleeding France her brandy, her champagne, her claret, her olives, and her sardines. I dispose of them at No. 1108 Lispenard street, New York, where my peculiar facilities enable me to offer unusual inducements to the trade! I am with you and against tyrants! *Vive la freedom!* I inclose seven francs as a contribution to the monument!

D. E. D. BENTE.

Perennius Aere.

In view of the recent long and luminous discourse by a distinguished United States Senator upon the subject of the Funding bill, it is respectfully suggested that a part of the amount to be saved to the nation by this financial scheme shall be devoted to the erection of a "palace lifting to eternal Sumner!"

From Gertrude of Wyoming.

Because a jury-mast is a makeshift for a lost spar, it does not follow that a jury-woman is a makeshift for any body. In fact, the women who sit upon juries are not the sort of women who personally supply the family linen.

Music and Morals in Chicago.

The *Marriage of Figaro* did not interest the Chicago people when it was produced in that peculiar city. Had it been called the "Divorce of Figaro," it would have aroused their warmest admiration.

—The New York Canal Board will appoint the superintendents, collectors, weigh-masters, etc., on Friday next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ S P R I N G

OVERCOATS.

A VERY LARGE

AND VERY BEAUTIFUL

ASSORTMENT

IN

NEW STYLES

FOR

SPRING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, FRIDAY Evening. Admission, 25c. J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., No. 608 ARCH Street. 1t*

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ GOVERNOR GEARY, FRIDAY EVENING. Admission, 25c. J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., No. 608 ARCH Street. 1t*

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

☞ pilgriM THE crowDed is nIGhtLy. EarlY GO or stAnd YOU muST. 3 21 3t

SPECIAL OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL EXHIBIT

On MONDAY, March 21,

A Full and Complete Stock of

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Etc.,

Purchased during the late depression, and will be SOLD AT LESS THAN GOLD COST. 3 19 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE,

BY PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS,
(Of the University of Pennsylvania),
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 24.

Subject—CHEMICAL FORCES.

Illustrated by brilliant, beautiful, and instructive experiments, including the new process of making ICE by chemical power. The Professor will make a cake of ICE in full view of the audience.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Doors open at 7½; Lecture at 8. 3 22 3t

☞ HON. HENRY WILSON, FRIDAY EVENING. Admission, 25c. J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., No. 608 ARCH Street. 1t*

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

THE GREATEST BATTLE PAINTING OF THE AGE, BY T. BUCHANAN READ,
(Author of the Poem.)
FOURTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
THE FURORE INCREASING.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
OVER 30,000 VISITORS.

The point chosen by the Artist for the illustration of the subject is where

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10. Admission, 25 cents; including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. 3 7
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 212 South Fifth street, PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1870.

The Act of Assembly approved April 30, 1868, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

JOHN F. BALLIER,
ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22 City Commissioners.

☞ MAJ.-GEN. O. O. HOWARD, FRIDAY Evening. Admission, 25c. J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., No. 608 ARCH Street. 1t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.
3 16 17t

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 900 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.

MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.
3 21 12t

CLOTHING.

At the Head of the Heap!

The quality and style of the Clothing kept by ROCKHILL & WILSON not only entitle them to the appellation of

"SUPERIOR,"

But so much more excellent are they than the Clothes made by any other house for the Philadelphia market, that all Philadelphians, and all the people who deal at Philadelphia, acknowledge them to be

FAR BETTER
THAN ANYBODY ELSE'S BEST.
ROCKHILL & WILSON, THE PUBLIC CLOTHERS,
Are also the
PUBLIC BENEFACTORS,
For they contribute to the GOOD LOOKS,
the SOUND HEALTH,
and the SOCIAL ENJOYMENT
of the PUBLIC.

Rare attraction for SPRING.
Big inducement for SPRING.
Low price for SPRING.
Immense stock for SPRING.
Monstrous preparations for SPRING.

Come and see the variety!
Ready-made! or made to order!

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD21

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER.
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

FOR THE LADIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF OUR CELEBRATED

BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS.

The same make of goods is not kept by any other house.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
2 17 thatu3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO,

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,

3 19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

ORIGINAL AND ONLY

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

ROGERS CARRIAGES,

1009 and 1011

CHESNUT STREET,

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New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

THE FINE ARTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition

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EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

C. F. HASELTINE

WILL SELL AT HIS GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street,
AT PUBLIC SALE,
ABOUT 500
MAGNIFICENT
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
On the Evenings of
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 24 and 25.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
To be sold by B. SCOTT, Jr. 11 19rp

NEW CHROMOS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Are in constant receipt of large numbers of
NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,
A few of which are as follows:—

Little Eva	after J. G. Brown.
Innocence	after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come! (companion)	after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories	after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music	after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep	after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake	after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods	after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep	after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii	after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple	after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter	after Jacobsen.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea	after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast	after De Haas.
The Launch of the Life-boat	after E. Moran.
Yo Semite Valley	after Thomas Hill.
The Birth-place of Whittier	after Thomas Hill.

The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5§

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1870.

"Home, Sweet Home."

It is no use for New Yorkers to sing about "Home, Sweet Home," for they know nothing at all about it. They have no idea what the phrase means. Sometimes they catch the same sort of dim glimmering in regard to its true significance that children do of the term "fairy-land." Now that the May-moving season is imminent, the conviction that New York is indeed a homeless city is one that commends itself very closely to men's business and bosoms. Notwithstanding the present price of gold the rents of houses remain as high as ever, and there is no immediate prospect of their coming down. It is this hugeness of rent which shuts out a home-feeling from New York. Urchins who never knew what it was to have a fireside of their own, but whose domestic hearthstone was always shared by two or three other families, make snuggeries of the street-corners, and develop the ruffian element at an extremely early period of life.

This is one of the obscure reasons why New York city abounds with spots which, though under the daily and nightly surveillance of the police, deserve to be called dangerous. The place where Major Leland was attacked on Saturday night, Prince street, near Mercer, is one of these localities. The four corners formed by the intersection of Broadway and Houston streets are four others. Upon these corners at any hour of the night you will find gamblers, ropers-in, and panel-thieves congregated. You will know the latter by their excessively broad-brimmed hats, their good clothes and their bad countenances. The panel-house purlieus are close by, and in within hearing of Broadway systematic panel-thieving is nightly perpetrated and never brought to light. All about this vicinity is abundantly nooked and honeycombed with the more villainous orders of crime.

Amusements.

Mr. Booth appeared last night as "Sir Giles Overreach" to one of the largest houses of the season. There was not a seat downstairs or up that was not appropriated, and his entrance in the character of the remorseless usurer was the occasion of almost as much applause as though he were a European star making his first appearance. The comedy was beautifully played throughout, Fanny Morant enacting the part of "Lady Allworth," and Miss De Bar that of "Margaret."

This evening the *Black Domino*, in which years ago Madame Anna Thillon was inimitable, will be produced at the Academy of Music, with Miss Hersee in the principal feminine *role*. It is to be the feature of the week.

"Suddenly Disappeared."

It is in vain to calculate how many people this heading applies to in the course of the year. It is now nearly one month since Mr. Edward Flannery, a manufacturer of French boots and shoes upon Broadway, left his home on East Fortieth street, giving out that he was going to call upon one of his employes who had been ill. When he left home he was apparently in health and spirits. He has not been seen by his family since. The last that has been heard of him is that at three o'clock of the afternoon of the same day he was seen on Third avenue, two hours after in a Broadway stage. In the stage he informed a friend whom he met there that he was going to the store, and then home to dress for the 9th Regiment's battalion drill in the evening. He never went to the store, however; he never went home; he has not since been in any manner heard of. His health was good. His home relations were pleasant. He had no trouble that any one knew of weighing upon his brain. He carried but little money and no valuables about him. His disappearance is a profound mystery, and his family have been on the verge of desperation, and are only gradually acquiring that calmness which follows the entire loss of hope.

Ferry-boat Reform.

It is proposed to introduce a reform into the ferry-boats which ply between this city and Brooklyn. There are two cabins, one known as the gentlemen's cabin and the other as the ladies'. Very few gentlemen, however, occupy the masculine saloon. There is entirely too much sputatory *debris* there. The floor is clogged with "old soldiers" and expectorated "cuds." Consequently, gentlemen who don't smoke occupy the ladies' cabin, and early in the morning, and between five and seven in the evening, it is almost impossible for a lady to get a seat there. One of the most charming illustrations of the chivalry of the period is the equanimity with which the men occupying ladies' seats will contemplate those ousted ladies standing. Consequently, it is proposed to throw both cabins open to ladies and gentlemen alike, and to force smokers and chewers to stand outside, where their proper place is.

The Excise Law.

It is many a week now since the Excise law has been treated with much respect in this city. Formerly, when a Sabbath-drinker imbibed in public, he did so in a surreptitious manner. The waiter brought him his whisky in a tea-cup, on the self-same tray upon which were ostentatiously borne a milk-jug and a sugar-bowl, and he was requested to drink it straight down. *Now*, the milk-jug and sugar-bowl are dispensed with, and even the tea-cup is disused. In the German restaurants of a Sunday morning lager and Rhine wine are openly dealt out, and a sneer and a shrug sufficiently answer any hint you may throw out with regard to a violated Excise law. The Excise law, like "hanging for murder," seems to be "played out" in New York.

Mr. Moore's Benefit.

Mr. Moore, for a long time the business agent of Barney Williams, has lately been very unfortunate, having suffered both in health and business. He will be the recipient of a benefit tomorrow at Niblo's Garden. The benefit has been got up at the instigation and through the personal labors of Mr. Williams, whose hands have been full for the past week accepting and declining the offers that have been made him from every actor of repute in the city. Barney wants to raise two thousand dollars for the unfortunate gentleman, and probably will.

Melting March.

March melted yesterday. She saw afar off the prodigal son, Spring, returning, and while he was yet afar off, ran and fell on his neck and kissed him. The air was tinctured with the distant breathings of buttercups and daisies.

ALI BABA.

A Card from Quesada.

General Quesada has published the following card:—

NEW YORK, March 12.—Editor of the *Revolucion* — Esteemed Fellow-Citizen:—Please to make public through your estimable paper that I will not busy myself at all with denying anything that the public press may say with regard to me, as I need to devote all my time to the fulfilment, in as short a term as possible, of the mission with which the Republican Government of Cuba has charged me.

I remain, etc. M. QUESADA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau appeared last evening to a good audience in his famous personation of "Sam," in De Walden's comedy of that name. As for the play itself, it is a thing fearfully and wonderfully made, and we have not the courage to attempt a description of it, even were the English language capable of interpreting its meaning. No description is necessary, however, as *Sam* has been done here so often that the majority of our playgoers have studied it for themselves, and it is recognized at its proper value merely as a medium for the presentation of the eccentricities of "Sam." Mr. Chanfrau's personation of this character is not only vastly amusing, but it is entitled to decided praise for its artistic qualities. It is a somewhat exaggerated but undoubtedly truthful representation of a certain class of Englishmen, and so faithfully, indeed, has Mr. Chanfrau copied his model that he is in danger at times of becoming unintelligible to those who have not been fortunate enough to come in contact with the genus "Sam." The performance, however, is very funny, and it was heartily enjoyed last evening by those in attendance.

Sam will be repeated this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT *Frou-Frou* will be performed this evening. On Friday Miss Laura Keene will have a farewell benefit.

The benefit of Mr. J. H. Jack is announced for Saturday.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in *Heart's Ease*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the last performance of the season will take place this evening, when the French Comedy Company will appear in *Livre III, Chapitre I*, and the operetta of *M'Sieu Landry*.

An extra performance of *Frou-Frou* is announced to take place in a few days.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety bill of minstrelsy, including songs, dances, and burlesques will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a number of attractive novelties in the way of mirth and melody are announced for this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give an exhibition of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & Co.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

REAL BANNOCKBURNS FOR SUITS.—
Black and white mixed, Green and white mixed,
Brown and white mixed, new color, olive
nobby and plain. The largest assortment on
the street now open at Charles Stokes', No. 324
Chesnut street.
Prices reduced.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

A LOST ART REVIVED.—It is said that the Roman ladies embrowned their faded hair with a transparent fluid, but the secret of such a composition was unknown to any modern chemist until PHALON discovered and produced his VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

VERANDAH AWNINGS, Window Shades, Bedding, and Upholstery, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1516 Chesnut street.

WE pay strict attention to Carpets, making up, and putting down old and new ones, with a guarantee of low prices. ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash, Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES, at PATTEN'S, No. 1516 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie today in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it. } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it. } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it. } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it. } and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope. } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope. } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope. } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope. } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript. } them still by our enlarged facili-
☞ Postscript. } ties.
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

MARRIED.

GUIE—MCFARLAN.—On February 7, 1870, by his Honor Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia, at the Bingham House, Mr. WILLIAM H. GUIE to Miss AMANDA E. MCFARLAN, both of Downingtown, Pa.

JACKSON—TAYLOR.—On the 3d of February, 1870, by the Mayor, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mr. LARKIN JACKSON to Miss SUSAN D. TAYLOR, both of Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

BARCROFT.—On the 19th instant, STACY B. BARCROFT, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1803 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BROWN.—On the morning of the 22d instant, WILLIAM BROWN, Jr., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 606 S. Sixteenth street, on Friday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

CHAMBERS.—On the morning of the 21st instant, after a severe and lingering illness, KATE CHAMBERS, wife of William Chambers, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late Henry Cummings, Sr., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 248 Chester street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

KING.—At Pottstown, Pa., on Sunday evening, March 20, 1870, Father CHARLES FRANCIS KING, S. J., aged 52 years.

Funeral services at St. Aloysius' Church, Father G. Sorrentini, A. M., Pastor, on Wednesday morning at 10½ o'clock.

KRAUSE.—On the 20th instant, ANNIE KRAUSE, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 335 Main street, Pottstown, Pa., on Thursday, March 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Douglassville.

SHAW.—On Sunday, March 20, RUTH, wife of Joseph Shaw.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Basin street, near Violet street, Norristown, on Wednesday afternoon, March 23, at 3 o'clock.

SIMPSON.—On the evening of the 21st instant, FANNIE SIMPSON, sister of George Simpson, of Chesnut Hill.

TAYLOR.—On Friday afternoon, the 18th instant, AMOS C. TAYLOR, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Benjamin Taylor, Willow Grove, Pa., on Wednesday morning, March 23, at 11 o'clock.

WOLF.—On Monday, the 21st instant, JAMES T., eldest son of Jonathan and Ann T. Wolf.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates.
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
BEDDING
AND
Cottage Furniture,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuths3m
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices.
Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m3p
Wholesale and Retail.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leconitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CONSOLIDATED.—PACKARD'S MONTHLY with PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. See April No., containing Thomas H. Selby, Mayor of San Francisco, with Portrait; Yale Sketches; Mental Requisites of the Artist; Philosophy of Faith; Henry Bergh, with Portrait; The Double Adoption; Men of the Rocky Mountains; Life in China, with Illustrations; Art of Engraving; Nathan C. Ely, President of Farmers' Club, with Portrait; Diet of Brain Workers; The Governors of New York; What Makes a Good Writer; "Cheek;" The Modesty of Genius; The Open Way, or Free Moral Agency; Fact or Fiction; A Plea for Bridget; The Swordfish, Illustrated; Prayer and Phrenology, etc. Price, 30 cents or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York. FELT & DUFFEE, Temperance Emporium, No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 21 2t

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.
SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
Will continue the sale of their LARGE STOCK OF FINE GOODS, at
EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES
Making a difference of about 33⅓ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the
GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.
Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of
Shirting and Fronting Linens,
Table Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins,
Doylies,
Of entirely new and elegant patterns.
Towels and Towellings of every description,
Marseilles Quilts,
AND ALL VARIETIES OF
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, AND CHINTZES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIOIES, HDKFS. and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
3 9 wthstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

1853 17th ANNIVERSARY, 1870
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
Dry Goods Unprecedentedly Cheap.
"THORNLEY'S,"
Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN
We have now a most complete stock of Seasonable and Desirable Goods, bought cheap and selling cheap.
SUPERLATIVE BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL SILK POPLINS.
EXCEEDINGLY RICH FRENCH CHINTZES.
BARNSLEY AND POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, WHITE PIQUES, PLAID MUSLINS, BEST KID GLOVES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
If ladies desire to shop pleasantly and economically, they will come direct to our store.
If from a distance, they can ride to the door, and will save car hire in the smallest purchase.
All goods, delivered free of charge, promptly and carefully.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

7-4 LOOM TABLE LINEN
AT 37½ CENTS.
Best goods ever sold at the price.
HEAVY LOOM TOWELLING,
16 CENTS PER YARD. Very desirable.
FINE GRADES OF TABLE LINENS
AT LOW PRICES.
Napkins, Towels, Pillow-Case Linens, and Sheetings,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
3 19 8t Above Willow.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.
Specie Given Out in Change.
GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 stuth 1m5 PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
DEALERS IN BETTER CLASS OF
DRY GOODS, SPRING of 1870.
Department A Black Silks.
Department B Fancy Silks.
Department C Dress Goods.
Department D Spring Shawls.
Department E White Goods.
Department F Black Goods.
Department G Lawns and Organdies.
Department H Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, etc.
N. B.—Families supplied with the best of DRY GOODS, on gold prices. 2 12 stuth3m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses. Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 12 rpd

FINANCIAL.

NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT
THAN THE
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
COLD BONDS
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa
At 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centres at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. This road offers many advantages. The building of the railroad north from St. Paul to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, where five railroads will soon centre—the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, already begun—and the rapid development of a new and productive country in Minnesota and the Northwest, must furnish a large Southern traffic. As the Upper Mississippi is frozen over during the winter, and its navigation is often uncertain during the summer, from low water, this road must have at all times a large amount of transportation, and a monopoly of the business at some seasons of the year. Its connections with other lines interested by mutual ownership or running arrangements, will give it almost the entire north and south travel between its terminal points and their vicinity.

This road will have a great advantage over any other Western line in carrying the best quality of coal from where it is abundant in Southern Iowa to Northern Iowa and Minnesota, where none is to be found, and in securing return freights o lumber, for which the demand is very great.

Forty-six miles of the line are just completed, and eighty-eight miles more are graded. An abundant supply of iron, ties, and other materials has been contracted for. The Company have a large and daily increasing surplus of money on hand, and the stock subscriptions and the sales of the bonds, give them ample means to push the work forward, so that, with favorable weather, it is expected that the whole line will be completed this season.

SECURITY OF THE INVESTMENT.

So far as we can learn, every completed railroad in the Northwest is not only earning the interest on its bonds, but a dividend on its stock, and we believe the CENTRAL OF IOWA must occupy an equally strong financial position.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

Of which over One Million have already been sold.

WE BELIEVE THERE WILL BE NO MORE FAVORABLE TIME TO SELL GOVERNMENTS, AND BUY REALLY FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES—SUCH AS THESE—THAN THE PRESENT.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, New York, and by its advertised agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
TREASURER.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. We have no hesitation in saying that in our opinion the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
BOWEN & FOX,
3 10 thstu6trp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.
THE SECOND GREAT FIRE IN GALVESTON.
ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!
HERRING'S SAFES
PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS IN EVERY INSTANCE, WHILE SOME OF OTHER MAKERS FAIL.
GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 25, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York.
DEAR SIRS:—We beg to inform you that during the night of the 23d inst. another very destructive conflagration took place in this city, destroying property valued at not less than one million dollars. There were a number of your Safes in the fire, and every one thus far opened has proved entirely satisfactory, while the contents of other makers' were more or less injured.
Yours, A. W. & E. P. CLEGG.
SPECIAL DESPATCH BY TELEGRAPH.
A FURTHER ACCOUNT.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, GALVESTON, Texas, March 3, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York.
Your Champion Safes have stood this second large fire splendidly; saved their contents in every instance; some safes of other makers burned up.
J. J. GREEN.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
"the most reliable protection from fire now known."
HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES,
Combining wrought iron and hardened steel, and iron welded with the Patent Franklinite or "Spiegel Eisen," afford protection against burglars to an extent not heretofore known.
Dwelling-house Safes for silver plate, valuables, jewelry, silks, laces, etc. All safes warranted dry.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray street, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 3 15 tuths 6t

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Ottawa Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 22.—In the House of Commons last night Sir A. T. Galt resumed the debate on the resolutions in favor of Canada being permitted to make commercial treaties independently of England, and to form one of the parties to the customs union of the American States. After some prefatory remarks, Sir A. T. Galt said he should move an amendment the effect of which would be to exclude from the resolutions the portion which related to the establishment of a zollverein. He claimed that the assent of the Imperial Government to Canada's negotiating independently would be easily obtained, and he argued that it would be a great advantage if matters of Canadian trade could be settled without having to pass the ordeal of discussion in the English Parliament. He deprecated any retaliatory policy, and warned the people against supporting the Government on any such policy.

Sir John A. McDonald replied, contending that the amendment struck at the British connection, and did not indicate the best way of obtaining reciprocity. He stated that Great Britain had given Canada power to negotiate direct through the British Minister at Washington. He moved an amendment in this case, which, after a lengthy debate, was carried by a large majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Resolution.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has authorized its chairman (Mr. Banks) to report the following joint resolution in reference to Cuba:—

That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and instructed to declare and maintain a strictly impartial neutrality on the part of the Government of the United States in the contest now existing between the people and the Government of the kingdom of Spain.

Section 2. And be it further resolved, That all acts or parts of acts and all provisions of the statute approved 20th of April, 1818, entitled an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, shall be construed to apply equally to each of the parties in the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

FROM THE STATE.

The Minersville Explosion—Names of the Sufferers.

POTTSVILLE, March 22.—This morning, at 7 o'clock, a boiler at the coal breaker of the Wolf Creek Diamond Coal Company, near Minersville, exploded. The building was demolished, and the boiler carried one hundred yards, landing on the railroad, and large stones were hurled to a great distance.

Three boys, William Cook, Richard Hunnessy, and John Kelly, were instantly killed. Wounded—Jacob Motley, man, badly; Michael Given, man, badly, leg broken; John Shaffer, man, chest injured; John Coombe, man, slightly; Jacob Freeler, engineer, badly; Christian Weaver, boy, hand crushed and head cut; Alexander Leybach, boy, badly, leg broken; Thomas Campbell, boy, badly; Bernard Mohan, boy, severely scalded; John Kaerble, boy, arm broken.

The cause of the explosion is not known, the boiler being in good condition. A coroner's investigation is progressing.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED
Offer For Sale $2,000,000
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RR. CO.
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
At 92½ and Interest added to Date of Purchase.
All free from State tax, and issued in sums of $1000.

These Bonds are Coupon and Registered—interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to $35,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.

The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Drexel & Co.,
C. & H. Borie, [3 19 2w
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & Co. Paris. [3 1

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
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THE DEATH PENALTY.

By a Citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Increased importance is attached to this subject, on account of existing efforts to effect, through legislative action, the abrogation of the law which inflicts upon the murderer the penalty of death. Believing that the subject is fraught with momentous interest to every member of the Commonwealth, it is proposed to enter briefly upon its discussion, not in the light of mere expediency, however successfully the issue might be met upon that basis, but in the higher aspect of Divine authority. Notwithstanding there is much upon the surface of society to sadden the heart and deepen the impression that God is forgotten, yet there are few who do not acknowledge the force of the inspired revelation, and that the divine oracles are the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

In attempting to institute for the reformation of fallen humanity means not sanctioned by divine authority, men arrogate to themselves the attributes of the Deity, and experience in failure the futility of such instrumentalities. History faithfully repeats itself in existing attempts to introduce a system of moral reform not recognized in the divine code, and which, if carried into execution, would break down the barrier of safety to human life, in undermining the only penalty which appals the murderer. That such efforts may prove unavailing in unsettling the public mind, it becomes all good citizens to enter their *caveat*, not only in view of the deleterious effects upon society, but as doing violence to divine authority.

Instituted governments are essential to the well-being of society. We cannot more readily conceive of communities existing without the force of salutary laws, than we can imagine the various parts of a piece of complicated mechanism, each fitting themselves in their appropriate positions, and evolving their forces, independent of the hand which created them. The laws which govern society should be emanations of the great original, and may be briefly comprehended in the attributes justice, love, and mercy. These are eternal principles, and had there been created no intellectual being to reflect these attributes, they still would have remained in the bosom of the Creator, eternal as His own existence. Had man retained his rectitude, who can doubt that he would have continued to reflect these attributes as living characteristics, exemplified in breathing towards the whole brotherhood of mankind a spirit of pure benevolence? It is not necessary to introduce into our argument the taint of denominational distinction, in order to force upon the mind the conviction that these attributes do not find in man a congenial resting-place—that pure affection to God and man does not beat responsive in the human heart—but that, in opposition to these divine principles, there exist enmity and hate, filling the world with violence, and confirming the declaration that "man's worst enemy is man." Hence instituted governments, based upon the requirements of the great Lawgiver, find their appropriate place in the family of man, whose judicial code should not confound, but distinctly recognize the divine authority.

Prominent among the original enactments of Jehovah to govern the human family stands that which declares the death penalty. It is isolated from the Jewish ceremonial, having been announced in the early patriarchal age of Noah, the second representative of man, nine centuries prior to the Jewish Commonwealth, and is therefore a cosmopolitan mandate, obligatory upon every human being, until the apocalyptic angel shall declare that "time shall be no more."

The domestic constitution was the original form of authority, and the depository of legal enactment. Hence the importance which was attached to the male line of posterity, not only for the enforcement of law, but as means of defense against aggression. In the course of time the patriarchal relation was amplified into powerful tribes and numerous petty kingdoms, and finally into illustrious monarchies. During this cycle of the world's history, embracing a period of seventeen centuries, these busy actors upon the theatre of life were fitting types of the generations which would follow, in the rise and fall of kingdoms, culminating in universal anarchy. Three or four pages of the Divine record embrace all that is imparted to us regarding the eventful period of man's history during these seventeen centuries preceding the deluge. It is evident, however, that the progress of society from patriarchal to kingly governments was rapid and commensurate with the rapidly increasing population and aspirations of ambitious monarchs.

After the deluge, the Divine Lawgiver makes Moses a party to a new covenant, and the depository of legal authority. To him there was accorded dominion over the creatures and authority for the use of animal food, which hitherto, it would seem, was interdicted. Connected with this covenant, the Divine Lawgiver repeats to Noah, with solemn emphasis, the mandate regarding the death penalty—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he man." The reason here assigned, it will be perceived, is forcible and significant. Now, it is a fundamental principle of logic that, whilst the reason for a special act remains, the act, whatever it may be, continues to have its appropriate application. Therefore it plainly devolves upon the advocates for the abolition of the death penalty to prove that the Creator has changed the order of creation—that the great Archetype has ceased to fix upon man the impress of the Divine Original. In the absence of such proof, who will doubt that the law of capital punishment remains with all the force of its primeval existence?

A period of nine centuries succeeding the covenant to Noah marks the patriarchal age. During this era of extreme longevity, the laws were communicated orally through successive centuries. Noah himself survived four hundred years after this enactment had been committed to him, carrying with him during that long lapse of time a vivid recollection of the august manner by which it had been communicated to him. And perceiving that a period of three generations from Noah embraced the lapse of at least ten centuries, it is quite easy to imagine how this mandate could descend orally to the time of the Jewish Commonwealth.

Four centuries succeeding the deluge, the human race began to form into powerful tribes and kingdoms, the most remarkable of which was the Egyptian monarchy, which at that early period of the world's history was the seat of the arts and sciences, and the centre of a powerful regal court. But, amid abounding wickedness and degeneracy, the world had become wholly committed to Polytheism, obliterating the remembrance of Jehovah. In order that His name should be perpetuated unmixed with idolatry, Jehovah committed to a nation to be wholly consecrated to Himself the divine oracles. Under the most august circumstances he commits to Moses the divine code, and repeats with increasing emphasis the mandate regarding the enforcement of the death penalty. "He that smiteth a man, so that he die, shall be *surely* put to death." It is true that the worshipping of idols was attended with like penalty, but this has an easy explanation in the fact that the Jewish Commonwealth was a pure theocracy. Jehovah covenanted with the Jews in the twofold capacity of God and King, and in the tabernacle, and subsequently in the temple, was established His throne, where the Shekinah, the visible presence of their king, constantly reminded them of their obligations to him in their civil capacity, whilst the august ceremonials of the spiritual enactments symbolized their future deliverer, and bound them in allegiance to Jehovah. The Jews having solemnly elected Jehovah to be their King, and covenanted allegiance to Him in their civil capacity, the worshipping of idols was punishable with death, not because it was a sin against Jehovah, but because it was treason against their King.

We might safely rest our argument at this point of the discussion, did not the advocates for the abolition of the death penalty deny the existing force of the Old Testament mandates. It must, however, be manifest to the most casual reader of the Scriptures that the divine Author of Christianity and His apostles regarded with equal force, validity, and divine authority the inspiration which guided them, and that which inspired the patriarchs; dictated law amid the terrors of Sinai; and which moved in elegiac and ecstatic song, and prophetic announcement, the hearts of holy seers. That the prejudice and incredulity of the Jews might be left utterly without excuse, the Divine Author of Christianity and His apostles continually appealed to the declarations of the Old Testament writers, supplemented by the declaration of Paul, that "All scripture is given by inspiration of God." Proceeding thus far in our argument for the enforcement of the death penalty derived from the Old Testament authority, it is now proposed to briefly supplement what has been said by reference to the conduct of Christ and His apostles during their ministry.

The Divine Author of Christianity and His apostles were always bold in denouncing specific sins, and usually adapted their discourses to the character of their auditories. Therefore, if the death penalty was the relic of barbarism set forth by those who advocate its abolition, upon what principle do they account for the uniform silence of Christ and His apostles regarding the criminality and inhumanity of the law? Always recognizing the power and authority of civil government, whether *de jure* or *de facto*, the Divine Author of Christianity and His apostles carefully distinguished between the claims of civil government and those which belong to personal piety and the spiritual kingdom. Obligations to Cæsar were enforced, as fully comporting with the duties which belong to Christianity. By them governments were recognized as institutions existing by and derived from Divine authority, and that the "sword is a terror to evil-doers." So far from denying the authority of the civil government, they constantly recognized it, and held themselves always subject to its mandates. Paul declared himself not only a Christian and an ambassador of Christ, but also a Roman citizen, and boastfully claimed the protection of its laws. And Christ, when arrayed before Pilate upon the charge of treason against the government of Cæsar, although sensible that there was attached to that crime the penalty of death, plainly recognized the power and authority of the Roman tribunal to enforce the penalty. It does not weaken our argument to introduce the plea that the charge against Christ was false; the arraignment, the trial, the conviction, and the punishment, however governed by perjury, all prove that the government possessed the power and authority to inflict for adequate causes the death penalty, which the Divine Author of Christianity, at no period of His tragic trial, ever disputed; but, on the contrary, when Pilate reminded him that he possessed the power to crucify him, he does not deny it, but tacitly acknowledges it by reminding Pilate that he would not possess the power, if He chose to intervene. When Paul was arrayed before Agrippa, also upon the charge of high treason, he very plainly recognized the power and authority of the Roman Government to inflict for the crime the punishment of death; for in his noble plea before Agrippa he declares his willingness to meet the issue by the sacrifice of his life, if he should be proved guilty:—"For if I be an offender, and have committed anything worthy of death, I refuse not to die, but if there be none of these things whereof they accuse me, no man may deliver me unto them, I appeal unto Cæsar." Had the Divine Author of Christianity and His apostles possessed the views of modern reformers, we can readily imagine Christ before Pilate, and Paul before Agrippa, boldly denouncing the death penalty, as doing violence to the spirit of the new dispensation. Therefore it devolves upon the advocates for the abolition of the death penalty to put us in possession of a satisfactory reason for the continual silence of Christ and His apostles upon this subject.

We do not dispute the force of civil law in the absence of any abrogating enactment. Therefore, in advocating the existing mandate regarding the death penalty, we might safely rest upon the decree given under the old dispensation, and successfully challenge our opponents to show us where, under the new dispensation, one jot or tittle of that statute has been abrogated. Do they direct us to that system of inimitable æsthetics delivered upon the Mount? We readily acknowledge its force and obligation, but we fail to perceive the analogy. The first embodies purely Christian graces, the legitimate growth of renewed and sanctified humanity, and are applicable to our personal relations; the latter is a civil enactment, not vindictive but exemplary, and growing out of the demands of justice. The crime and the penalty are inseparable, and "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

Our argument, we think, fully sustains the following propositions:—

First. That the mandate regarding the death penalty is of universal application, and has not been abrogated.

Second. That nine centuries succeeding its delivery to Noah it was embodied in the Jewish code, but formed no part of the ceremonial law, which only has been abrogated.

Third. That Christ and His apostles uniformly acknowledged the authority and existing force of the Old Testament Scriptures.

Fourth. That Christ and His apostles clearly recognized the power and authority of civil tribunals to inflict, for adequate causes, the death penalty.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Hedged In," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. The publication of "Gates Ajar" brought Miss Phelps prominently into notice. That work created a sensation, and it was honored by being followed by a host of imitations, and as imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, the admiration may be considered both as widespread and sincere. The literary style of "Gates Ajar" is excellent, but otherwise we are unable to commend it. It gave promise, however, that Miss Phelps would produce something that would be more to the taste of those who did not admire the peculiar religious philosophy of her first effort. This promise is partially kept in the work before us, which is a story with a moral. The design is to show how a fallen woman may be reclaimed and started anew in a path of virtue by being "hedged in" by good influences. It cannot but be said that the intention of the author is a worthy one, or that there is a necessity for a more compassionate interest in the class for which she pleads. It is doubtful, however, whether such a subject should be made the prominent feature of a work of fiction, to the disregard of the artistic purpose. As a general rule, works of art carry their moral with them in proportion as they are faithfully executed, and novels written for the express purpose of showing up some wrong, or inculcating new ideas of right, are rarely successful with those for whose benefit they are specially designed. There are exceptions to this, of course, but the exceptions prove the rule. Miss Phelps shows much talent as a story-writer, and her characters are drawn with a skill that indicates a keen and discriminating study of human nature.

The same house sends us the second number of the *Journal of Social Science*, containing the transactions of the American Association. The *Journal* contains a number of valuable papers, prominent among which are the following:—"Immigration," by Frederick Knapp; "The American Census," by James A. Garfield; "The Mode of Procedure in Cases of Contested Election," by Henry L. Dawes; "The Public Libraries of the United States," by Ainsworth R. Spofford; "The Science of Transportation," by Joseph D. Potts; "Vaccination," a report presented by Francis Bacon, William A. Hammond, and David F. Lincoln; "The Election of Presidents," by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.; "Life Insurance," by Sheppard Homans; "The Administration of Criminal Justice," by George C. Barrett; "Health Laws and Their Administration," by Elisha Harris; "An International Code," by D. D. Field. Published by Leypoldt & Holt.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Journal of a Visit to Egypt, Constantinople, the Crimea, Greece, etc.," by Hon. Mrs. William Gray. Published by Harper & Brothers. The author of this book was in the suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to the East in 1868, and jotted down in her journal all the haps and mishaps that befell their Royal Highnesses during the trip. In her preface she explains that the journal was not written for publication, and that it was given to the public without her knowledge during an absence from England. It contains nothing of a very exciting nature, but is such a book as a well-educated lady might be expected to write under such circumstances, and it will interest those who wish to see how royalty appears when on its travels.

From the same house we have received "The Rule of the Monk; or, Rome in the Nineteenth Century," by General Garibaldi, also published by Harper & Brothers. The enemies of the distinguished author of this novel could not have wished him to perform a greater piece of folly than to write and publish such a sorry mess of trash. Garibaldi is certainly one of the last men in the world to whom the world would look for a novel that would have any claims to consideration as a literary work, and it is a perfect description of "The Rule of the Monk" to say that it is quite as bad as might have been expected under the circumstances. Garibaldi hates the Italian priesthood, and he has good reason for his hatred, but he will scarcely benefit his cause or damage his enemies by a piece of clap-trap that would disgrace the worst of the flash-story papers. All his indignation at the wrongs Italy has suffered from the rule of the monk boils over in these pages, and in dealing with his imaginary personages he puts all sober argument at defiance by the wild extravagance of the incidents he relates, for the purpose of showing how utterly odious the monks are. Garibaldi is entitled to the sincere regards of all lovers of liberty throughout the world, and it is to be regretted that he should in his old age make himself ridiculous by attempting that for which he is in every way unfitted. The most valuable and interesting portion of the work is the appendix, which contains an account of the family of Garibaldi, a paper on the campaign of Mentana by Ricciotti Garibaldi, and an account of the differences between Garibaldi and the Italian Government.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Love After Marriage, and Other Stories of the Heart," by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. This is the tenth volume of the uniform edition of Mrs. Hentz's works now in course of publication, and it contains some of her most popular and admired short stories and sketches.

From the same house we have received "The Lost Sir Massingberd," by the author of "Carlyon's Year," etc. This is an interesting novel of English life by one of the most entertaining story-writers of the day.

—From E. H. Butler & Co. we have received "Warwick; or, the Lost Nationalities of America," by Mansfield Tracy Walworth. Published by G. W. Carleton. The author of this story has achieved considerable popularity by several clever works of fiction, and he has fully sustained his reputation in this his latest effort. The plot is managed with much skill, and the characters appear to have been sketched from life. As a story of American life it is superior to many attempts of the kind that have been put before the public, and it will doubtless be appreciated by an extensive circle of readers.

From the same house we have received "The Cloud on the Heart," by A. S. Roe, also published by Carleton. This writer is well known from a number of interesting fictions that have gained him a good position among the story-tellers of the day. "The Cloud on the Heart" is a well-written novel, abounding in clever sketches of character and fine descriptions of scenery.

—Turner & Co. send us the *Miners' Journal Coal Statistical Register* for 1870, published at the office of the *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville. This publication gives a number of very interesting and important facts and figures with regard to the coal and iron trade, that are well worthy of the attention of those who are engaged in the promotion of those branches of industry.

—In referring, a few days ago, to "The Autobiography of Edward Wortley Montagu," just published by Messrs. Turner & Co., we expressed some doubts as to its genuineness. The publishers have placed before us ample evidence that they purchased the advance sheets of the agent in England, in good faith, at a good price, and that if the work is not what it professes to be they are not responsible. The announcement of the prospective publication of the autobiography created considerable sensation in England, and there was much competition among the leading American publishers to obtain the advance sheets. Turner & Co. showed commendable enterprise in securing them in advance of any other house, and in discussing the merits of the book we had no intention of reflecting in any way upon them. If this book is genuine, it of course has decided interest and importance, but in view of the extraordinary statements with which it is filled, it ought to be authenticated by some responsible person before it can be accepted implicitly by the literary world for what it professes to be.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

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MEDICAL.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 5:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	12 45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 3:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:30 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:30, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3¼, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRA RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:50 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 8:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
1 21 tf G. RENTON THOMPSON,
Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869,

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:00 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:20 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1:10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POVERTY-STRICKEN.

The Almshouse and Its Ignoble Population—The Annual Report of the Guardians of the Poor—What they did during the Year 1869—The Net Cost to the City $410,235·41.

We have received an advance copy of the "Annual Statement of the Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia, for the Fiscal Year ending December 31, 1869," from which we present numerous extracts of import and interest to the taxpayers and humanitarians of the city.

The following is a list of the appropriations made by Councils during the year to be expended under the direction of the Guardians of the Poor:—

Hospital Dep.	$37,070	Farm and Block. est	$11,750
Insane Dep.	9,610	Out-door Expen's	45,380
Children's Asylum	2,700	Out-door Poor	60,000
House generally	240,500		
Manufac'ring Dep	24,400		$430,810

The warrants drawn during the year for the support of the Almshouse reached $323,224·46, while the actual value of articles of all kinds consumed during the same time reached $325,999·62, to which should be added the decrease in the value of stock on hand at the beginning and end of the year, $5116·90, making a total of $331,116·52. During the year, $6883·84 were paid into the city treasury from the receipts of the Almshouse, making the net cost of that expensive institution to the people $324,232·68. Among the more noticeable items of expense for the year were the following, the amounts representing the value of the articles consumed, whether purchased during the year, or on hand at its opening:—

Drugs and medicines	$6,996·24	Sugar	$17,963·16
Brandy	20·00	Molasses	4,131·73
Whisky	1,799·22	Butter	16,618·24
Wine	1,482·23	Barley	3,083·20
Porter	1,550·13	Potatoes	4,156·90
Marketing	17,072·77	Dry Goods	12,870·25
Flour	40,628·13	Shoes	1,250·95
Corn Meal	3,768·75	Tobacco	2,918·13
Beef	43,732·88	Coal	18,215·43
Mutton	5,816·19	Gas	4,646·33
Veal, pork, etc.	933·89	Straw	4,076·68
Tea	12,945·01	Leather	5,173·02
Coffee	2,746·40	Soap	3,114·17

During the year $9242·18 were expended in general repairs to the Almshouse; $16,290·83 in salaries; and $12,707·86 in wages.

The total cost of the out-door account for the year was $105,333·38, which was reduced by the receipts from support cases and emigrant tax to $86,002·81.

The following presents a general summary of the expenditures of the year in behalf of the poor:—

Expenses of Almshouse	$323,224·46
" Out-door Department	105,333·38
Total	$428,557·84
Appropriations	430,310·00
Balance merging	$1,752·16
Net cost of Almshouse	$324,232·68
" " Out-door Department	86,002·81
Total	$410,235·41

The following shows the average population during the year of the different departments of the Almshouse, including the assistants employed in each, with the weekly cost of an inmate of each:—

	Average Population.	Weekly cost of inmates.
Hospital	873	$2·46
Insane Department	747	1·98
Children's Asylum	159	2·25
Out wards	1508	1·49
Total	3287	$1·90

During the year 14,312 meals were furnished to transient persons (which is included in the cost of the out wards), and 4615 persons were furnished with lodgings.

The total number of the inmates in the Almshouse during the year is shown in the following statement:—

Inmates, January 1, 1869:—		
Men	1775	
Women	1660	
Children	283	
		3718
Admitted in 1869:—		
Men	3588	
Women	1686	
Children	284	
		5558
Births in 1869		225
Total		9501
Discharged	4289	
Eloped	898	
Bound	69	
Died	643	
		5879
Inmates, January 1, 1870		3622
" January 1, 1869		3718
Decrease		96

In the following table is shown the number of paupers in the Almshouse each month in the year, from January 1st, 1869, to December 31st, 1869, and the average number during the year:—

Months.	Men.	Women.	Chil'n	Total
January	1,833	1,670	277	3,78
February	1,901	1,677	232	3,810
March	1,778	1,691	268	3,735
April	1,332	1,630	267	3,229
May	1,255	1,544	247	3,046
June	1,265	1,546	250	3,061
July	1,197	1,531	282	2,960
August	1,150	1,539	237	2,926
September	1,180	1,581	253	3,014
October	1,311	1,544	250	3,105
November	1,484	1,503	244	9,231
December	1,729	1,512	260	3,501
	17,415	19,018	3017	39,459
Monthly and yearly average	1,451	1,585	251	3,288

In the following is shown the number of children in the children's asylum in each month from January 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869:—

Months.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January	98	35	133
February	94	35	129
March	93	32	125
April	96	34	130
May	96	33	129
June	97	34	131
July	92	29	121
August	94	34	128
September	103	36	139
October	107	39	146
November	107	41	148
December	109	41	150
Totals	1186	423	1609
Monthly and yearly average	99	35	134

In the following is shown the amount expended by the Board of Guardians of the Poor from the year 1858 to 1869, inclusive, with the average yearly population of the Almshouse and the cost per week of each inmate:—

Year.	Total Cost.	Average Pop.	Cost per Week.
1858	$203,607·05	2560	$1·53
1859	193,640·35	5545	1·46
1860	174,996·78	2491	1·35
1861	154,487·96	2796	1·07½
1862	153,120·55	2540	1·17½
1863	177,907·68	2402	1·37
1864	276,536·36	2473	2·15
1865	335,429·10	2728	2·36½
1866	323,742 83	3079	2·05
1867	$17,657·59	3082	1·99½
1868	$19,939·77	3218	1·91¼
1869	324,232·68	3287	1·90

In the report of the Steward occurs the following:—

"In consequence of the sale and transfer of a portion of the Almshouse grounds to the Pennsylvania University, the houses now occupied by the Superintendent of Manufactures and the watchman will have to be removed; the board will please take action in the matter.

"The health of the institution has probably been better than for several years past, no contagious diseases having been prevalent. There has been a large decrease in the number of deaths, with a population fully equal to former years.

Mortality in the House in	1867	809
" "	1868	737
" "	1869	643
Showing a decrease from 1868 of		94
and a decrease from 1867 of		166
Number in the House, December 31st,	1868	3709
" " "	1869	3627
Number of admissions,	1869	5879
Average Population,	1867	3081
" "	1868	3219
" "	1869	3288

In the annexed report of the matron is given the following statement of sewing and knitting done in the female department of the Almshouse during the year:—

5023 outside shirts,	961 bed spreads,
1578 under shirts,	18 boys' shirts,
1912 chemises,	75 dresses, caps, etc.
908 shortgowns,	1672 pairs of stockings knit,
1957 petticoats,	4083 pairs of socks knit,
96 pairs of drawers,	1882 pairs of shoes and boots bound,
2112 bed ticks,	456 yards of rag carpet sewed.
1841 pillow ticks,	
1812 pillow cases,	
3837 sheets,	

The report of the Matron of the Children's Asylum states that during the past year this department has been unusually healthy, having been exempt from any contagious disease, so fatal generally among large numbers of children. We have a regular attendance in the school of 65 scholars, who have made visible and decided improvement in both study and discipline. To the foundling department were admitted 32 infants during the year; 5 were adopted out, 1 was discharged, 27 died, and 2 remained at the close of the ynar. In the sewing department 2033 garments for children's use were made, 271 pairs of stockings knit, and 90 yards of carpet-rags sewed.

In the general manufacturing department the proceeds of the labor of the year reached $68,622·30; the expenses were $46,732·77; leaving the net proceeds $21,889·53. The report of the farmer shows a balance of $8915, being the value of the receipts from sales and products distributed. During the year, 23,184 gallons of milk, valued at $5798·50, were furnished to the different departments of the Almshouse from the farm, the children receiving the lion's share, or 11,985 gallons. The stock on hand at the close the year was valued at $10,464.

Annexed to the report is that of D. D. Richardson, M. D., the superintendent of the insane department, from which it appears that the number of patients under treatment during the year was as follows:—

Number January 1, 1869:—		
Males	247	
Females	433	
		680
Admitted in 1869:—		
Males	193	
Females	204	
		397
Whole number treated		1077
Largest number at any time		739
Smallest " " "		671

The following shows the classification of the patients received in the insane department during 1869:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chronic insane	50	82	132
Acute "	74	93	165
Epileptics	60	17	77
Imbeciles	8	11	19
Idiots	1	1	2
Totals	193	204	397

In the following is shown the number of discharges from the insane department during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured	66	103	169
Improved	50	36	86
Unimproved	3	2	4
Not Insane		6	6
Whole number discharged	118	149	267
Died	25	62	87
Remaining December 31, 1869	294	429	723

The following shows the classification of the patients remaining in the insane department, December 31, 1869:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chronic Insane	159	302	461
Acute "	51	40	91
Epileptics	55	50	105
Imbeciles	21	26	47
Idiots	8	11	19
	294	429	723

The following table shows the civil and social condition of 723 patients in the insane department, January 1, 1870:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Protestants	118	140	253
Catholics	110	221	331
Hebrews	4	3	7
Unknown	62	65	127
Married	60	129	189
Single	166	200	366
Unknown	68	100	168

The following extract from Dr. Richardson's report is important:—

"It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that we have no choice in the admission of patients, but are required to receive all who come properly vouched for. If the patient be refractory or docile the rule is the same; he or she must be admitted, and then comes the often perplexing question:—What shall we do with the case to advance its best interest, and that of the patients with whom it is to be associated? No institution proposes to cure all its insane, hence increase of population is inevitable. When it is taken into consideration that many patients come to this department confirmed lunatics, and who in numbers of instances have been treated in other asylums for years, it is not surprising that the chronic insane accumulate from year to year. This is the history of all institutions where the physician in charge is not at liberty to refuse admission for want of room. The crowded condition of this department necessitates the mixing of the noisy with the quiet patients in the open wards, always delaying and sometimes defeating the cure of hopeful cases. The placing of twenty-five or thirty insane persons together in an open ward at night (as we are often obliged to do) results in constant disturbances and loss of sleep to the greater portion of them. Often the nurses have to interfere in the night to restore quiet and to prevent the inflicting of bodily harm to some of the unfortunates. If the noisy patient could be removed to a building isolated from the main one, the comfort and prospect of cure to those remaining would be greatly increased."

The following table shows the number of patients treated, the number cured, the number of deaths, and the rate of mortality annually, from 1864 to 1869, inclusive:—

Years.	Treated.	Cured.	Died.	Mortality.
1864	5815	3455	532	09·15
1865	6076	4589	656	10·80
1866	5940	4163	714	12·02
1867	5987	3956	640	10·70
1868	6202	3925	569	09·17
1869	5832	3674	472	08·09

DOOR-MATS.—Officer Swisler yesterday captured an American citizen of African descent at Broad street and Girard avenue, who had in his possession three door-mats which he had stolen from residences on N. Broad street. The "new voter that is to be" was taken before Alderman Hood, where he gave his name as Washington Jamison. He was sent below. The mats await their owners at the Twelfth District Stationhouse.

A SMASHER.—George Barton is the name of an unruly person whose cognomen has figured in the criminal columns of our newspapers frequently. George, in company with some companions, yesterday entered the beer saloon of one Carl Saltzsenstein, and not procuring the liquor they desired, proceeded to smash things generally. George was arrested and taken before Alderman Devitt, who committed him to prison.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Some time during last night thieves effected an entrance by prying open a rear shutter to the counting house of Samuel Bolton & Co., lumber merchants, Poplar street wharf, and attempted to blow open the safe. They were about touching off the fuse when the appearance of some of the Delaware harbor police force caused them to leave, with nothing for their trouble.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF A SOUP SOCIETY.—The Moyamensing Soup Society will close its operations for the season with to-day. Special closing exercises will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Evangelists, Catharine street, above Seventh. A large number of the poor of the district supplied by this society will be present, and interesting addresses will be made. The public are invited.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—John McBride and Peter Johnson were yesterday arrested by Officer Phillips, of the Second district, on the charge of having stolen a lot of clothing from parties in Media, Delaware county. They were sent thereto for trial.

THE "COONS."

Campbell and His Monkeys—The Democratic Association About Taking a Balloon Voyage.

The "Democratic Association of Pennsylvania" is about closing its career. That everlasting form of humanity, the "gentleman in the wood pile," has at last destroyed it. For many years this gentleman has been their sole principle of life; now he is about to become their ending.

In pursuance of the call a meeting was held in the wigwam, Ninth and Arch streets, last evening. Colonel Logan offered a series of resolutions as follows:—

Whereas, The Democratic Association of Pennsylvania has fulfilled the purpose for which it was created, and being in a healthful political and financial condition; be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting, one of whom shall be the President, who shall examine into the expediency of settling the liabilities of the association.

Resolved, That the said committee, or a majority of them, have the power to dissolve this organization by the first proximo, and report at a meeting to be held on the twenty-ninth of this month.

Resolved, That the conclusion arrived at by a majority of the committee be final.

Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy, the President, then left the chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Joseph Megary.

Mr. Cassidy took the floor and offered an amendment, striking out that portion of Colonel Logan's resolution which provided for the committee dissolving the organization. He took the ground that no such power existed in the twenty men then present. The law gave them no right to deprive four-fifths of the association of their right of property in the manner proposed.

Mr. Cassidy expressed himself as perfectly indifferent as to whether the association was closed or continued.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Magargee, Berrell, Logan, and Robinson.

Mr. Kames made a characteristic speech, in which he referred to the new doctrines which were inaugurated by the new Saturday night speeches. He was in favor of disbanding the association at once; he did not want to see it go into the power and hands of those who preached the new doctrines. He for one was in favor of a "white man's government," and as of late the association did not favor this view, it had better be dissolved.

Mr. Cassidy's amendment was carried, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on March 29, at 7½ o'clock, when the question of continuing or dissolving the association will be settled. *Sic transit gloria.*

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will hold its forty-ninth annual commencement this evening in the Academy of Music. A large audience will probably be in attendance, as the graduating class is quite large and their friends will be numerous. The Germania Orchestra will enliven the exercises with music. The following is the programme:—

I. March—Victoria, G. Kuhne.
II. Overture—Semiramide, Rossini.
III. Conferring the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy on members of the graduading class by the President of the College.
IV. Pot Pourri—La Belle Hefene, No. 2, Bastert.
V. Valedictory Address by Prof. Robert Bridges.
VI. Finale—Ariele, G. Bach.
VII. Presentation on behalf of the class.
VIII. Duet from *Linda*, Donizetti.
IX. Galop, Enchanting, William G. Dietrich.

The following gentlemen comprise the graduating class:—

Adams, Louis W., Phila.	Lee, Charles S., N. J.
Barton, G. W., Phila.	Lehman, W., Phila.
Brennan, J. M., Phila.	Lightcapp, T. J., Pa.
Briggs, M. G., Phila.	Lott, Samuel, Phila.
Chiles, Edward, Ky.	Luckenbach, E. H., Pa.
Clarke, Silas B., Vt.	McLaughlin, J. T., Ill.
Connally, W. C., Ga.	Newbold, H. A. Phila.
Dinning, Henry H., N. Y.	Ottinger, J. J., N. J.
Dosch, Benton G., Pa.	Patton, D. J., N. J.
Ehler, W. R., Pa.	Rankin, R. F., Pa.
Finch, C. L., Phila.	Rau, Eugene A., Pa.
Gerhard, A. F., Phila.	Schell, H. D., Phila.
Groff, C. L., Phila.	Schmidt, Henry, Phila.
Guy, G. Omar, Ill.	Segrest, L. F., Phila.
Hall, Joseph J., Tenn.	Shoemaker, C. F., Phila.
Hancker, Wm. H., Phila.	Stilwell W. C., Phila.
Hannaman, J. B., Phila.	Stretch, C. F., N. J.
Hassinger, S. E. R., Phila.	Supple, J. L., Phila.
Helfrich, L., Phila.	Tomassevich, L., Cuba.
Herbert, Eugene, Phila.	Tull, John, Phila.
Hildenbrand, L. W. Phila.	Turner, D. H., Pa.
Huddart, J. F., Ky.	Wenrich, A. B., Pa.
Hunter, T., Phila.	Wilhelm, J. A., Pa.
Hutchings, Otway E., La.	Williamson, J. L., Pa.
Kervey, H. R., Pa.	Wright, Samuel P., Del.
Kirkbride, J. J., Phila.	

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Wonderful to relate, the street contractors have at length been found at work. We this morning noticed no less than *four* superannuated specimens of humanity endeavoring to sweep together the winter's collection of one square's dirt on Tenth street.

—The fine weather had the effect of filling our streets yesterday with youth and beauty, and Chesnut street for a time reminded one of Paradise without the "apple."

—Poor Campbell! the negro has at length got the better of him, and the party is going to "smithereens" over the descendants of the "monk" tribe.

—Colonel Ed. B. Randall is the "to be" Democratic candidate for Congressional honors in the Fourth district. Set 'em up again!

—Poor "Lo" is on exhibition in a low sailor's dance house up town. "Honor and fame from no condition rise," etc.

—Al. Harmer is said to have the inside track for Congressional honors in the Fifth district. But then Brewster has not even said he would accept yet.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—On Thursday evening Professor R. E. Rogers will deliver the next lecture of this course at the Academy of Music, the subject being "The Chemical Forces of Nature." The lecture will be illustrated by numerous experiments, showing chemical transmutations of form, bulk, color, crystallization, combustion, etc. Some of the "new arts" will also be explained, such as the Bessemer steel process and the artificial manufacture of ice. The apparatus used for this purpose was procured by the lecturer from the inventor, M. Carre, in Paris, and with it he will make ice on the stage in the presence of the audience, and explain the process. As a curious illustration of chemical affinity the Professor, having made ice by means of fire, will show the converse and make fire by means of ice. This will be a rare opportunity for witnessing a variety of most interesting and practically important chemical experiments, and those who attend may be assured of an unusually attractive entertainment.

STEALING FROM A VETERAN.—Yesterday a one-armed veteran entered a groggery in the neighborhood of Seventh and Alaska streets to procure some poison in the shape of whisky. Whilst about paying for it, he dropped his pocket-book, containing $20, which was immediately grabbed by a colored individual named Jos. Williams. The veteran politely requested Joe to hand over the wallet, which he refused to do. A quarrel then ensued, when Joe was arrested and taken before Alderman Morrow, who sent him to prison.

STEALING MANURE.—Yesterday a countryman, named John Bradley, drove up to a stable on Willow street, near Thirteenth, and loaded his wagon with manure, and then drove off. The proprietor, not wishing to see his valuable perquisites carted off in such a summary manner, sent an officer after John, and Alderman Boswell held him in $400 bail to answer for the attempted theft.

OPEN HOUSES.—The Sixth District officers last night found the doors of the following places open, a free invitation to thieves and night prowlers:—No. 206 North Nineteenth street, No. 106 North Nineteenth street, and No. 28 North Eighteenth street. The police of the Fifth district also reported finding open houses.

VAGRANCY.—The Third District Station House was well filled with vagrants last night, there being no less than 116 of them.

The Fifth District was also well patronized, 128 being huddled therein. This is the largest number ever gathered in the Fifth at one time.

DENIAL.—Colonel Sellers has issued an order positively denying the statement published in the papers that Co. A, of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, will appear for the benefit of Mr. Jack at the Chesnut Street Theatre.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—Julia Boyle had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hibler to-day upon the charge of carrying on the business of a dealer in cigars without having first paid the special tax, or affixed the revenue stamps, as required by law.

Moses Hover sworn—I live at No. 114 Albion street; am a salesman in a grocery store, No. 1811 Market street; I have seen the defendant before; know of her selling cigars; she brought to me over 1000 cigars at one time and a few some time before; they were tied up in bundles of 100 in paper; they were domestic cigars, apparently; I did not notice any stamps on them; she brought to the store 200 cigars in boxes properly stamped; there were no stamps on those left in papers.

Robert S. Smith sworn—I reside No. 1714 Filbert street; I am a grocer; know the defendant; have seen her at the store; she left some cigars at my store for sale; they were wrapped up in bundles of a hundred; they were paid for by some one in the store; a short time since the defendant left several hundred more of the cigars; subsequently I bought two boxes from her; these were stamped.

The accused was held to bail for a further hearing on this day week.

CASE DISMISSED.—Edward Thompson had a further hearing before United States Commissioner Phillips to-day upon the charge of personating a revenue officer. The Commissioner said that the case of Thompson did not come under the following act of Congress, and he would have to discharge the defendant:—

"If any person shall falsely represent himself to be a revenue officer of the United States, and in that capacity shall ask, demand, or receive any money or other valuable articles or gifts, he shall be guilty of a felony, and shall pay a penalty of $500 and suffer an imprisonment of not less than six months or more than two years."

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A special meeting of this society will be held at its hall, No. 524 Walnut street, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, to which the attention of the members is earnestly invited. The proceedings at the last meeting were all informal, as the quorum required by the constitution was not present. It is hoped that the attendance of the members will be large, as a very important subject will be considered. No further notice of this meeting will be given, owing to the temporary absence of the Recording Secretary from his duties.

THE MURDER OF MARY MOHRMANN.—This afternoon the Grand Jury found a true bill against Charles Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, charging him with the murder of Mary Mohrmann, while in the perpetration of an outrageous assault upon her.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Breach of Contract Suit.
Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

George Rice vs. The Pottstown Iron Co. This is an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract, the plaintiff alleging that in May, 1868, the Reading Railroad projected a branch road called the Coalbrookdale branch, which would have been of great service to the defendants in affording them facilities for communicating with their mines, and for this reason the defendants agreed with the plaintiff that if he would take the contract and do the work they would take from him $100,000 worth of the bonds at $95 per $100. He performed his part of the contract, but defendants failed to take all the bonds, and he now sues for the balance of $21,712. On trial.

The Corkery Homicide.
Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Paxson.

This morning the trial of Frank Quick for the murder of Dennis Corkery, on the night of January 23, was resumed. The defense allege that the prisoner had been out with a procession during the whole day, drinking a great deal of liquor, and when he met the deceased and his friends he was very drunk. He made some remark that provoked a reply, and an ugly scuffle ensued, in which the deceased received his death wound, and the prisoner was very badly beaten. After this he wandered about the streets in an insane manner until he was taken in charge by an officer. Counsel for the prisoner said that, at most, this could be but a case of voluntary manslaughter. At the close of the testimony the case was submitted with argument, and a verdict of guilty of manslaughter was rendered.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 22, 1870.

The weekly statement of our city banks indicates little change in the material features of the money market. The clearings for the week show the moderate increase of $116,752, which fact, in connection with the activity in the general loan market, reflects the conservative course pursued by the banks. There is an increase in the deposits of $165,383; in loans of $169,192, whilst the legal-tenders show an augmentation of $401,379. The specie reserve has fallen off $93,846. These figures are not indicative of any material change in the money market, and it it fair to attribute the close action of the banks during the past few days to other causes than a lack of supply.

The rates for call loans continue at about 5 per cent. on Government collaterals, and at 6@8 per cent. for prime business notes.

Gold opened at 112¼, advanced to 112½, and at noon stood at about 112⅜. The market is exceedingly quiet.

Government bonds are quiet and steady, but prices are all off, excepting for the sixes of 1867 and 1868, which are firm.

The stock market was inactive, and the transactions were of a very moderate chaacter. In City bonds we notice sales of the old bonds at 100¾, and of the new at 102.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but strong. Sales at 48·31@48¼, b. o. Trifling sales of Minehill at 51½ and Lehigh Valley at 54¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, N	1s.192	5 sh Mech Bank	
$6000 do.	.102	65wn	31⅞
$600 do.	.102	123 sh Leh Val	1s. 54⅛
$1000 do.	b3.102	300 sh Read.	1s.rg&1.48·31
$300 do Old, K S O.	100⅛	200 do.	1s.b60. 48⅛
$2000 Pa 6s 1 m.	1s. 98	100 do.	.48·31
$200 Read deb bds.	82	100 do.	s10.48·31
$500 Hunt & B Top 1st mt	86½	100 do.	s30wn. 48⅛
$1000 Elmira 7s	93½	100 do.	s30wn. 48⅛
$5000 Phil & E 7s	87⅛	100 do.	s30wn. 48⅛
$1000 Harrisbg R 6s.	91	100 do.	2d.48·31
$2500 Leh R 6s.	s5. 90	500 sh Leh N	1s.b60. 32
20 sh Mmehill	1s. 51⅛	184 sh E Penna R	40

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 W Jer Ex'pts.	101	200 sh Read.	s30wn. 48⅛
$5000 W Jer 6s	1s. 96	100 do.	s30. 48⅛
$1500 Leh R Ln.	2d. 90	200 do.	1s.s30wn. 48⅛
50 sh Penna R	56½	100 do.	48⅛
11 do.	56⅜	200 do.	s5&in. 48⅛
6 do.	156⅜	600 do.	1s. 48⅛
70 do	1s. 56⅛	100 do.	b5&1. 48⅛
100 do.	2d. 56⅛	100 do.	s30wn.48·31
20 do.	56⅜	100 do.	48·31
100 do.	s5. 56⅛	40 sh E Penna R.c.	40
300 do.	1s.b60. 56⅜	39 sh O C & A R R.	41⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	102	15 sh Cam & Am	115⅜
$100 do.	102	50 do.	115⅜
$1100 do	Old.100⅛	200 sh Read.	b60wn. 48⅛
$10000 Phil & E 7s.	1s. 87⅛	100 sh Phil & E R	27⅛
$1000 Read R 7s	104⅛	100 do.	b60. 27⅛
$1000 Pa 6s, 3d se.	1s.105		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¼; do., 1862, 109¾@109¾; do. 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1865, 108⅜@109; do. 1865, new, 107⅝@107¾; do. 1867, do. 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, do., 108⅜@109⅛; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅛@112⅜; Silver, 111⅛@112⅛. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $765@775.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅜@109; do., July, 1865, 107⅝@107¾; do. do., 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; 1868, 108⅛@109⅛; do., 10-40s, 105⅛@105¾; Cur. 6s, 112½@112¾. Gold, 112⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅜	10·30 A. M.	112⅜
10·02 "	112⅜	11·35 "	112⅜
10·16 "	112⅜		

FOURTH EDITION

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Illicit Whisky Seizures.

Letter from Napoleon III.

Proceedings of the Missouri Legislature

Fires in New England

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Treaty.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided not to report favorably on the resolution to consider the San Domingo treaty in open session. The treaty will be considered to-morrow in secret session, except a majority of the Senate should decide to adopt the resolution to open the doors. The opponents of the treaty say its friends dare not debate it in open session. The President made up his mind yesterday not to come up to the Senate any more, but his private secretary has been on the floor of the Senate all the morning lobbying, it is said, for the treaty.

General Ames.

An effort will be made to-day to reach a vote in the case of General Ames, Senator from Mississippi. Mr. Conkling made a bitter speech against him, but it is conceded that on a square vote he will be admitted, notwithstanding the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee. He has forty Senators pledged to vote for him.

Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad Committee has agreed to report favorably the bill for the junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads at Ogden.

Mr. Perkins, Speaker of the Tennessee Legislature, was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, and defended the Legislature against the charge of being revolutionary. He stated that no unusual disturbances had taken place in the State, and that so far as he could ascertain there was no occasion for troops.

Illicit Whisky Seizures.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Deputy Collector of the First Iowa district reports the seizure of the distillery of Leizy & Brother at Keokuk, Iowa, for violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

A letter was received this morning from Deputy Commissioner Douglass announcing that no definite results concerning the frauds in the Bailey case had yet been reached, though it is probable that a full insight into the fraudulent transactions can be officially communicated by to-morrow.

FROM EUROPE.

A Letter from the Emperor.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 22.—The *Journal Officiel* to-day contains a letter from the Emperor to the Prime Minister, M. Ollivier. He says it would be expedient, in the present condition of affairs, to adopt all the reforms which will restore constitutional government to France, in order to put an end to that immoderate desire for change which possesses certain spirits who disturb the public mind by their belief in the instability of the present regime. Among the reforms which he has insituted, the Emperor places in the first rank those which touch the constitution and prerogatives of the Senate.

He urges M. Ollivier to concert with his colleagues for submission to him (the Emperor) of a project for the senates consultum which will fix invariably fundamental provisions, dispositions for *damentales* growing out of the Plebiscitum of 1852, divide the Legislative power between the two Chambers and restore to the nation a part of the representative power which had heretofore been delegated.

The German Confederation.

BERLIN, March 22.—The bill to prohibit separate States of the German Confederation from issuing bank notes has passed to a second reading in the Chamber.

New Ocean Route.

LONDON, March 22.—The Australians are taking measures for the establishment of a mail and passenger route to Europe via San Francisco.

The English Markets.

The commercial journals of this city comment upon the excessive imports of American wheat and flour during the past year. The statistics show that the receipts of wheat aggregate 3,500,000 quarters more than for any previous year.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The ship Zodak, Captain Priest, from San Francisco, was damaged while getting into her dock to-day, and is leaking badly. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The State Senate yesterday passed a substitute for the funding bill recently adopted by the House, which provides for all moneys of the State interest fund, to be transferred to the State sinking fund for the payment of the State debt; also, as soon as a sum of money sufficient to meet the July interest in any year shall have been received to the interest fund it shall immediately thereafter be deposited in the Bank of Commerce, New York. Sums received after such deposit to the 1st of September of the same year to be invested in bonds of the State.

Subsequently this substitute was taken up by the House and rejected, and a motion to reconsider was tabled. The House and Senate are therefore at a dead-lock. The House amended bill provides separate schools for colored children, and that colored children be provided seats in white schools where separate schools are not established.

The radical caucus last night struck out of the report of the special committee to revise the registry law all features that were regarded liberal by the opposition, especially one authorizing the Governor to remove supervisors for cause.

The Governor yesterday signed one thousand bonds of a thousand dollars each, amounting to a million of dollars, of the North Pacific Railroad. These bonds were sent for conversion by the road into money, to be placed to the credit of the State Treasurer. They are drawn up under the law as required.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Disturbances.

RICHMOND, March 22.—All is quiet to-day. The funeral of Richard Bush, special policeman, who was killed on Sunday night, took place this morning. In the procession were Mayor Ellison, the City Council, and two hundred and fifty policemen.

The City Council met this morning and passed a resolution in memory of Bush, in which the interference of General Canby, by which Mayor Cahoon's resistance to the legally elected Mayor was prolonged, under military protection, was denounced. An appropriation was made for Bush's family.

Mayor Cahoon's motion for an injunction will be heard in the United States District Court to-morrow, before Judge Underwood. Mayor Ellison has issued warrants for the arrest of the parties concerned in the shooting of Ben Scott.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Storehouse Burned.

LEWISTON, March 22.—The storehouse of Tuttle & Pownall was burned last night. The building contained a thousand bushels of corn and one hundred barrels of flour. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Still House Destroyed by Fire.

BOSTON, March 22.—The still house of the Maverick petroleum works, in East Boston, was destroyed by fire last night, together with 5000 gallons of oil. Loss, $6000. Patrick McLaughlin was burned to death.

William Kimball, keeper of a club room in Lynn, jumped from a moving train this morning and was instantly killed.

FROM THE WEST.

Steamer Burned.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 22.—The steamer Durfee, burned at New Orleans yesterday, was owned by Charles H. Durfee of this city, and was valued at $25,000, and insured in Pittsburg offices as follows:—Boatmans', $3000; Eureka, $3000; Peoples', $3333; Pittsburg, $3333; Allegheny, $3333.